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'DUAL APPROACH' THEORY VERIFICATION OF NATO'S CLAIM TO SUPERIORITY

LD231429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Falin article: "Europe's Future Lies in Peaceful Cooperation"]

[Text] The proposals for military detente put forward by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev after consultation with the other Warsaw Pact countries are oriented toward resolving an urgent and complex task--insuring for all European peoples the opportunity to live and work in conditions of security and peace. The new Soviet initiative has been greeted with approval and hope by broad strata of the world public. It has evoked lively and well-disposed interest from many politicians and public figures in the Western countries, including the North Atlantic alliance states. The Soviet proposals have cogently demonstrated once again that there exists the real prospect of continuing the detente policy and supplementing it with specific steps with the aim of lowering the levels of military confrontation in Europe and ending the arms race in this region, which is already supersaturated with troops and weapons.

With all its objective content and its political philosophy the USSR initiative struck a note that contrasted sharply with the obstinate attempts by the NATO bloc's leaders to suggest that detente has run out of steam and cooperation is again giving way to confrontation and that weapons, and not commonsense, must determine the face of the world and therefore the face of Europe in future decades. The Soviet peace initiative has become a weighty and prominent factor in Europe's political life. It has exposed the nature of the difference between the sides' approaches to disarmament and the gap between NATO's peace-loving declarations and its practical deeds. In the light of the USSR proposals the arguments of the Atlantic experts and commentators in favor of so-called "modernization" of NATO's nuclear potential have faded and the falsity of the thesis of the "Soviet military threat," talk of which has in the last few years literally terrorized the Western man in the street, has become more obvious. It has become still clearer that the choice is not between more or less huge plans for rearmament, but between the arms race into which militarist circles of the United States and certain other states are pushing Europe, and disarmament.

Even after Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's remarks certain North Atlantic bloc figures continued out of inertia to claim that the USSR "does not want" to reach agreement, that the Warsaw Pact is "preparing to attack" West Europe and that the West must respond to the "challenge" that the socialist East is issuing. However, it soon became apparent that it is impossible to keep your footing on this obstructionist wave for long, and that it is impossible either to simply hush up the Soviet initiative or to present as a threat or a propaganda maneuver our call for talks on the whole range of issues relating to security.

Of course, talk of the USSR's "interference" in the decisionmaking process in NATO, just like the attempts to find in Soviet statements "elements of pressure" on the [NATO] bloc countries, could not sound like a convincing response to the Soviet call for reason, responsibility and the reaching of consensus at the negotiating table. Indeed, you have to have lost your sense of proportion to advertise as "concern for maintaining security" the plans for deploying West Europe qualitatively new systems of American nuclear-missile weapons designed to hit targets--and no secret is made of this--on USSR territory, or to say that the Soviet explanations that we will not sit idly by but will take the necessary countermeasures are "intimidation."

These sorry "arguments" are intended for a public that is not overly discriminating. After the attempt to use all kinds of lies in order to straightaway brush aside the Soviet proposals began to rebound on the actual initiators of the rearmament plans, Western figures switched to more complex tactics.

While at first the decision to withdraw some Soviet military personnel and equipment from the GDR failed to earn a mention or was interpreted as recognition by us of the USSR's "effective superiority" over the West, this decision is now "welcomed." But it is immediately added that the withdrawal of 1,000 tanks does not eliminate the task of removing the "imbalance" in the correlation of forces, and the Soviet Union is invited to make further unilateral reductions in armed forces and armaments. The Soviet proposals for confidence-building measures are touched on in the most general terms. Without denying their importance, the NATO members are obviously not burning with the desire to immediately get down to specific discussion of the ideas put forward by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. They prefer to postpone such discussion for the future, for the strengthening of trust in no way fits into the scenario for the December NATO Council session.

But the most difficult thing for NATO is to find a plausible formula to explain why the bloc countries' governments, while they are not against the solution at the negotiating table of issues connected with medium-range weapons and disarmament in general, will not act in the most natural way--and will not immediately embark on appropriate talks with the USSR, as the latter is suggesting. The NATOites do not dare explain pointblank that they are seeking to change the strategic situation in Europe in their favor, and prefer to confuse the issue without bothering to tie up the loose ends.

Above all, they would very much like to create the impression that the initiative for talks on medium-range weapons comes from the West and that the Soviet Union has hitherto always avoided participating in them. But that is a deliberate falsification. The USSR has advocated discussing this problem, and has done so repeatedly. It was the United States and a number of other NATO powers that were not prepared for such discussion--just as, incidentally, not all of those powers are showing enthusiasm on this score even now. It follows from this that the plans submitted for the December NATO Council session did not arise because of the USSR's refusal to reach agreement but were evoked by quite different factors.

Maybe the other argument that makes the rounds of NATO politicians' speeches is closer to the truth? They talk of the West's "lag" behind the Warsaw Pact, of the "increasing gap" between them in terms of the most important component military potentials and of the "USSR's overwhelming superiority" in terms of medium-range missiles. Figures and calculations are cited and diagrams drawn to corroborate this. But all this "evidence" has something in common--it is based on loading, cooking and concealing some facts and highlighting others, or it is simply fabricated.

There is no need to investigate each of these "arguments." It is sufficient to take the most characteristic one, regarding the Soviet missiles which NATO calls the SS-20 and the bombers designated Backfire. It is alleged that the Soviet Army's acquisition of these systems has rendered West Europe virtually defenseless. To corroborate this data concerning the nuclear weapon delivery vehicles in Britain and France are seized upon and are compared with "information obtained by the NATO intelligence services" about Soviet weapons. Western intelligence is inclined to exaggerate, and this long-standing, deep-rooted ailment is aggravated all the more so since the bloc leadership does not revile but praises the intelligence service for these exaggerated data. But that is not the main point in this case. For some reason the U.S. forward-based weapons have totally disappeared from NATO's equation of the correlation of forces. [paragraph continued]

Let these weapons include 156 F-111 bombers deployed in Britain, up to 384 carrier-borne aircraft in the Mediterranean and the North Sea and tactical aircraft and Pershing missiles in the FRG capable of striking deep inside the Warsaw Pact countries which are the USSR's allies. They also include the U.S. nuclear submarines with Poseidon strategic missiles attached to the NATO chief command in Europe. Put all this together and you get a totally different figure, you get a situation whereby, even without taking into account the Poseidon missiles, it is not NATO but the Warsaw Pact which should "upgrade its arms."

Cautious Westerners, sensing the shakiness of the structure built by the advocates of NATO's militarist plans, prefer to speak not of the existence of Soviet superiority but of the "likelihood" of such superiority by the mid-1980s and the need to think about this in good time. But even the "cautious" ones avoid answering the question of why the NATO bloc is in an extreme hurry to push through its military plans if many years are to elapse before an imbalance emerges.

Also unanswered is the question of why NATO has "suddenly" discovered for itself the problem of medium-range weapons, when the Soviet missiles created as a countermeasure to the U.S. forward-based weapons deployed in Europe have been in existence for two decades and when their numbers have not been increased by a single unit over the last 10 years. On the contrary, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted, the number of launchers for our medium-range missiles, like the yield of these missiles' nuclear warheads, has even been somewhat reduced.

There is no need to look deeply into the subject in order to refute the theses of "Soviet superiority" and the "urgent need" for NATO to rearm. Indeed, these theses could be refuted by the evidence of top-level Western politicians themselves. They admit that the decision to "modernize" was taken in NATO back in 1975 when not a single SS-20 missile was deployed in the western regions of the USSR. President J. Carter and U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance have publicly confirmed, and have done so recently, that there is parity between West and East, particularly in Europe. And U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown does not deem it necessary to conceal the fact that the aim of the plans the U.S. administration is foisting on its allies is to insure superiority for the NATO bloc over the Warsaw Pact in the mid-eighties in the sphere of both nuclear and other armaments.

Thus the true design of NATO's aggressive circles is emerging in parts. These circles have a different view of the problems of today, the peoples' interests, peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness, a view which has nothing in common either with detente or with observance of the principle of identical security or with the task of reducing the levels of military confrontation in Europe.

Attempts to interpret the plans elaborated by NATO to deploy the new U.S. missiles in West Europe as the "modernization" of the weapons currently sited there are just as clumsy. The Pershing II is totally different from the Pershing 1. Cruise missiles so far have no analogs at all. They are strategic weapons of a fundamentally new class designed to fulfill functions peculiar to themselves. Another reason why there can be no talk of "modernization" is that the 108 U.S. missiles now deployed in the FRG are being replaced by 572 missiles which are to be deployed in Britian, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy in addition to the FRG. The almost sixfold increase in the number of missiles and their introduction into the military infrastructure of an additional group of states leave not the slightest doubt that the term "modernization" is playing the part of a "diversionary maneuver" to which U.S. policy is eagerly resorting in an attempt to confuse public opinion and push through decisions to its advantage without further ado.

The theory of the "two balances" has recently become fashionable in the West. Its authors demand that the community of socialist countries accept "NATO's security requirements in Europe" as existing in their own right, unrelated to the U.S. strategic potential. Superficially the logic is temptingly simple. [paragraph continued]

There has taken shape a U.S.-Soviet strategic parity, and this renders problematical the employment of the U.S. central (intercontinental) systems in the event of a regional conflict; West Europe therefore needs an additional "continental-strategic cover" or, as some people put it, "its own deterrent potential."

With all due respect, this is blatantly absurd--to pretend that NATO does not serve U.S. policy or that the Americans are no longer the backbone of this aggressive alliance. And the very fact that it is planned to deploy precisely U.S. nuclear-missile systems in Europe illustrates the state of affairs unambiguously. The fact that the United States is imposing these systems on the Europeans with recourse even to overt threats is an additional important factor bringing the real situation into focus.

The "two balances" prove on verificiation to be the NATO bloc's claim to the right to have a "dual potential," to superiority, to unidentical security. This is formulated in various ways. There are governments which serve up the plans elaborated by NATO in the sauce of "forward defense." How far forward do they intend to advance it this time? If anyone has been crazy enough [yesli komu-to vzbredilos] to eye the Volga, let him moderate his ardor. He will see neither the Volga, nor the Wisla nor the Oder. The Soviet Union has no intention of threatening anyone, but it will know how to stand up for itself and its friends.

So what actually lies behind the"upgrading," "modernization," NATO claims to its "own nuclear potential" and similar Eurostrategic viands with which they are currently and abundantly regaling the Western public? Is there a common denominator to which the NATO rearmament venture can ultimately be reduced? Yes, there is. What has changed is not the situation in Europe but American and, at the same time, NATO military doctrines. The new doctrines demand new weapons and the adaptation of the "European theater of war."

A U.S. presidential directive issued 25 August 1977 says that strategic parity makes the risk of direct nuclear conflict with the USSR unacceptable for the United States. Hence the conclusion that the Americans should concentrate on confrontation with the Soviet Union at a regional level and involve their allies in this confrontation more actively.

But even this is not all, it turns out. The United States proclaims that it will not shrink from the use of force when this is required by American political, economic or other "interests." Washington spokesmen declare that the United States will resort to the "first use of nuclear weapons if it proves expedient." The doctrine of preemptive selective nuclear strikes put forward by [then defense secretary] Schlesinger 5 years ago has found its continuers, and the appropriate material base is being erected beneath it.

The preemptive strike presupposes the existence of systems reducing to a minimum the probability of a retaliatory strike. And this is achieved by means of technological superiority placing better weapons at the aggressor's disposal, or by bringing missiles as close as possible to the border of the state against which the aggression is being prepared, or by a combination of these two factors. Everything indicates that the plans to deploy new American missiles in West Europe form part of an extensive program for the creation of such a first-strike potential. It is unquestionable that the implementation of such plans would qualitatively change the strategic situation in Europe and destabilize the world situation in general.

The above referred mainly the United States and its calculations. But what do the West Europeans think? The Americans are not disposed to give up relying on force and are only trying to shift the cost of their policy onto other people's shoulders.
[paragraph continues]

They do not want to reduce the danger of war but only to move it farther away from themselves. Moving the danger away from themselves amounts to moving it closer to someone else. In the case of West Europe they are going even further: They are simply putting it in jeopardy, although nobody can have any illusions even for a moment about the chances of West Europe's surviving in any nuclear conflict, whether local or regional--it makes no difference.

In what sort of absurd dream could it appear to any sensible person in West Europe, regardless of his attitude toward the Soviet Union, that the deployment of new American missiles on the continent could "strengthen the security" of the European NATO countries, as most of the Western mass media declare? Each Pershing II and each cruise missile on the soil of the FRG or other West European countries would mean a deduction from their security, in the most literal sense of the word.

The future of West Europe and of Europe as a whole is inextricably fused with maintaining peace. The consolidation of peace will become a reality not by amassing armaments or transforming the continent into a launch pad for first-strike weapons, or by adapting it for "minor wars" within the framework of American doctrines of "regional rivalry" with the USSR. No. Peace will be strengthened thanks to the development of cooperation, the deepening and expansion of the spheres in which detente and good neighborliness have already become the practice, and the extension of the policy of detente to the military sphere.

There is no reasonable alternative to the policy of detente. That means there is not and cannot be a reasonable alternative to disarmament. Not upgrading with a view to disarmament, not attempts to create unnatural and unviable hybrids of detente and the arms race, but a clear, unwavering course toward reducing the levels of military confrontation in Europe while observing the principle of identical security.

The consolidation of peace will be brought about by confidence-building measures which will render impossible accidental conflict, surprise attack or covert preparations for aggression. Peace and security will be strengthened not by new weapons systems but by new systems of agreements and treaties which preclude the use or the threat of force.

The Soviet initiatives put forward in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech were distasteful only to those who would like to lead matters toward the further whipping up of the arms race in Europe. They do not like any aspect of the Soviet proposals, and above all the prospect of continuing the favorable, multifaceted process which has made Europe in the seventies the most stable region of the world does not suit them.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed in his answer to a PRAVDA correspondent's question, the Soviet Union advocates the speedy commencement of talks on medium-range nuclear devices. It is up to the Western powers. "It is, however, important," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed, "not to undertake hasty actions which could complicate the situation and hinder the achievement of positive results. There will be more chance of obtaining such results if no decisions are taken on the production and deployment in West Europe of the said devices before the conclusion of talks. And conversely these chances will be undermined if such decisions are adopted in NATO."

Europe has been faced with a choice more than once in the past too, and it must be admitted that it has by no means always been up to the situation. The imperative of the time is not to repeat mistakes and to display consistency in the practical implementation of the lofty principles and weighty theses expressed in the Helsinki Final Act and in other important documents which the peoples legitimately regard as milestones in a policy which sets the goal of excluding war from European life and from the life of mankind.

ZAGLADIN: WEST'S GOOD WILL ABOUT ARMS RACE, DETENTE 'PUT TO TEST'

AU201225 East Berlin HORIZONT No 46/1979 in German p 4-5 AU

[Article by Vadim Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, published in HORIZONT No 46/79: "On the Path of the October to Lasting Peace"]

[Excerpt] The wars against socialism, however, turned out to be a dangerous experiment. The intervention by imperialist forces following Lenin's Peace Decree in 1917 ended in a breakdown. World War II led to even more disastrous results for imperialism--the peoples of several countries of Europe, Asia and America broke away from imperialism and embarked on the path of building a new society.

A new balance of forces developed in the world arena which made the triggering off of a war against socialism an even more difficult and dangerous task for imperialism.

Nuclear weapons were a new element in the development of events. Under the new conditions, a military catastrophe would bring in its wake "enormous sacrifices and the annihilation of hundreds of millions of people and reduce the main centers of world civilization to rubble." (Note 10: Program Documents of the Struggle for Peace, Democracy and Socialism (Russian), Politizdat Moscow 1964, p 86). Socialism takes this condition fully into account and unmistakably points to the necessity of not permitting nuclear war and realizing disarmament, especially of nuclear weapons. Many of the more farsighted and more realistic representatives of the capitalist world share this attitude and admit that the struggle between the two systems has to be waged peacefully. These politicians even advocate the idea that war today has ceased to be a means of politics. But the nature of imperialism gains the upper hand and the most aggressive, most reactionary forces of the old world prove by their activity that even in our times war unfortunately remains an unchanged means of the policy of a society based on the rule of private property.

Is it a coincidence that imperialism in the postwar years, when it already had nuclear arms at its disposal, repeatedly resorted to war and the threat of war (even with nuclear weapons) in order to force socialism into retreat? Vietnam, Korea--the aggressions against those two countries in which U.S. imperialism played the leading role have forever been described in history as the darkest, dirtiest pages.

Or is it a coincidence that all through the postwar years imperialism has been preparing war against the Soviet Union and obviously still is preparing it? Admittedly, American strategists and politicians put on airs of outrage whenever this fact is alluded to: How can anyone think "such a thing?" But the documents of the most recent past published in the United States, in 1978, leave no doubt about it. These documents show that the United States in the period from September-November 1945 introduced the doctrine of the "first strike"--the doctrine of a sudden nuclear aggression against the Soviet Union. In 1948, the doctrine was improved and updated to the stage of the operative planning of the "first strike" against the USSR. The 21 December directive of that year states: "....2. War begins before 1 April 1949. 3. Nuclear bombs are to be used to the extent deemed realizable and desirable..." (Note 11: N. Yakovlev, "Der Krieg Nach dem Krieg" NEUE ZEIT No 34/1979, p 29). In the following year, a further plan for an anti-Soviet war appeared--the "dropshot" plan--in which the "conveniences" [annehmlichkeiten] of a first strike against our vital centers is elaborated in more detail...

Have these plans been discarded? There are no concrete data about it. But the maps with possible variants of the military operations of a future war which crop up again and again in the U.S. press, the maneuvers along the borders of the socialist community held regularly by the U.S. and NATO forces, have a distinctive smell of being a rehearsal of plans elaborated 3 decades ago. Who knows whether in the NATO safes there are variants of a treaty on a "distribution" of the countries of socialism which would resemble the treaty on spheres of influence mentioned above? [reference to treaty signed by England and France on 23 December 1917 on the division of the USSR into spheres of influence.]

But despite its belligerent character and its aggressiveness, which follows from its socioeconomic nature, imperialism was forced after all to postpone implementation of its "first strike" plans and to accept the concept of peaceful coexistence among states of different social systems--in the seventies it had to enter into detente with the world of socialism. This followed especially in the wake of the gradual but irresistible alteration of the balance of forces between the two systems, between the forces of peace and the forces of war on a global level. Thus the Lenin concept of relations between countries with opposed social systems proved to be realistic and true to life.

But the struggle for peace, detente and a halt to the arms race is far from concluded. In the recent months we have been witnessing an obvious aggravation of this struggle, for the time being it is difficult to tell where this aggravation will lead.

The situation is well known. Another campaign, unprecedented in its extent, which began last spring in the United States is aimed at increasing U.S. and NATO armaments. First, there was talk about a marked increase in military spending. Then it was specified that the production of new strategic weapons should be initiated in the United States. Now, hasty preparations are under way for the stationing in Western Europe of two kinds of nuclear missiles of a fundamentally new type. At the same time, on the other side of the ocean an expeditionary corps is being set up to put out "social conflagrations" in other continents: Additional marine units are to be sent to the Indian Ocean and the Caribbean....

It is crystal clear what is going on here. As Harold Brown, U.S. secretary of defense, stated on 19 September this year before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Western superiority over the East must be secured, or--in other words--the balance of forces which has come into existence must be altered in favor of imperialism.

Before continuing I would like to raise one question: In the joint communique following the Vienna meeting, L. I. Brezhnev and U.S. President James Carter entered a mutual obligation according to which the USSR and the United States would refrain from striving for superiority over the other side. Now the U.S. secretary of defense proclaims Western superiority a goal for the eighties. How can these be reconciled?

There is only one answer: It is irreconcilable. There is a direct contradiction here which only serves to show one thing: Imperialism today is not refraining from a policy of "superiority" and an emphasis on strength, any more than it did in the years following October. Naturally, we, the countries of socialism, must take note of this.

In its attempts to disguise its plans concerning a "policy of strength" imperialism tries again and again to push the thesis of the "Soviet military threat" increasingly into the foreground. [paragraph continues]

This is by no means new. Indeed, bourgeois propaganda and with it the representatives of ultrarightist wing of the opportunist stream of the workers movement (Karl Kautsky) "created" the old fairy tale of "Red militarism," of the "belligerent" and "bloodthirsty" Bolshevik character. "The imperialists of the entire world threw themselves on the Russian Republic in order to throttle it, and we began to build up an army...--and this is condemned as Red militarism"! (Note 12: V. I. Lenin, Works, Volume 29, Dietz printers Berlin, 1965, p 51), Lenin wrote then, unmasking the true reasons for this fairy tale.

To the inane tittle-tattle about the "military threat from the East" real socialism counterposed its clear, precise and constructive policy. As to the Soviet Union, its ideas relating to the present situation were expounded on in the Berlin speech by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on 6 October of this year. What characterizes these proposals?

First, they comprise the entire complex of problems affecting military detente in Europe: nuclear and conventional armament as well as confidence-building measures in the military field.

Second, they are entirely realistic, correspond fully to all agreements concluded (including the Helsinki Final Act) and are in conformity with the agenda of the negotiations in progress (among those, Vienna).

Third, they are marked by the good will of socialism, which is ready to take unilateral steps to liberate mankind from the threats emanating from the new round of the arms race forced upon mankind by NATO.

Now the West's good will and its readiness to halt the arms race are being put to the test, not only to take steps in words, but also in deeds. The realism of the leading personalities of Western Europe also has to stand its test; these personalities are confronted with the choice of safeguarding security for their states (European security being indivisible, as was stressed at the Helsinki conference) or knuckling under to the course of the United States and the FRG extremists striving for "superiority" over the East. Thus detente is put to the test.

According to its principles, socialism poses no ultimatum and makes no preconditions. It suggests a policy of sound reasoning, a policy of negotiations, a policy of peace. It expects corresponding proposals from the Western partners' side. Such an attitude fully corresponds to the spirit of the Lenin Decree on Peace, the spirit of the peace course of the Red October.

NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP PRESSURING NATO WAVERERS ON EUROMISSILES

LD211145 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "NATO Against Europe"]

[Text] The Washington POST called the struggle between the supporters and opponents of the U.S. plans to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe "the battle for Europe." Here the newspaper asserts without any embarrassment that those who support the Pentagon's designs are fighting "for Europe."

In reality this turns everything upside down. The creators of the dangerous plans to turn West Europe into a launching area for a new generation of U.S. nuclear missile weapons targeted on the Soviet Union are struggling not "for Europe" but, on the contrary, against it. After all, it is not hard to understand that the one-sided military advantages which the United States hopes to acquire in Europe by deploying qualitatively new "Eurostrategic" missile systems here can only weaken these countries' security.

The peoples of Europe are well aware of this. They understand clearly that the implementation of the Pentagon's plans could only lead to a new round of the arms race, the undermining of detente, and the growth of the military threat. That is why the new U.S. plans have met with such angry protests from the European public.

The U.S. attempt, disguised by expatiations about "arms upgrading" and the "modernization" of NATO's nuclear forces, to change the strategic situation in Europe in NATO's favor was exposed in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech in Berlin. The new Soviet initiative he put forward and substantiated is aimed at promoting the solution of the entire complex of problems of military detente and arms limitation in Europe. It was correctly understood by all those who cherish peace and security. At the same time the Soviet proposals were clearly not to the taste of those who would like to bring about further expansion of the arms race. Particularly in the sphere of medium-range nuclear weapons.

This is irrefutably borne out by the results of the 2-day NATO Nuclear Planning Group session just concluded in The Hague.

Let us remind readers that this group was created in 1966. Its main task is to examine NATO's nuclear problems and general principles governing nuclear weapon utilization. Usually representatives (defense ministers) of seven or eight countries take part in group sessions, whose decisions are subsequently approved by the bloc's Military Planning Committee.

This was not the case this time. The defense ministers of 11 NATO countries (excluding France, Portugal, Iceland and Luxembourg), the bloc secretary general, the chairman of the Military Committee, and armed forces commanders in chief and commanders gathered for the Nuclear Planning Group session in The Hague. As the bulletin NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES noted, this latest session was made very representative "because of the exceptional importance of the questions under discussion."

The questions or, to be more precise, the question put forward for examination by those taking part in the session was indeed very, very serious. They had to elaborate specific recommendations for the forthcoming December session of the North Atlantic bloc's supreme political organ--the NATO Council--regarding U.S. plans to deploy medium-range nuclear missile weapons in West Europe.

Contrary to custom, the examination of this plan in The Hague was not reduced to a mere formal approval of a decision taken in advance by those who rule the NATO offices and staffs. The pressure from the public opposing the U.S. plans and advocating the adoption of the Soviet proposals could not fail to affect the positions of some countries' representatives. The Netherlands delegation voiced its objections and fears particularly persistently. The press reports that it even suggested altering the U.S. plan, dividing it into two parts to be examined stage by stage. The first stage, that is, the immediate stage, would limit action to an agreement to produce medium-range missiles, while the decision to deploy them on West European countries' territory would be deferred.

However, the Netherlands proposal which, in general terms, did not alter the essence of the U.S. plan, met with a hostile reception from those who set the strict tone at the session. Among these we should include above all U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown and his colleagues from Britain--F. Pym--and the FRG--H. Apel--who actively supported him. "The Bonn representative," the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT wrote, "has again shown himself to be Washington's model pupil."

Ultimately the Brown-Pym-Apel triumvirate succeeded in breaking the Netherlands representative's resistance, although several other participants in the session--those from Denmark and Norway, for instance, were sympathetic to his opinion. [paragraph continues]

The gross pressure on waverers led to the point where, as the final communique states, "the ministers confirmed the need to modernize NATO's tactical nuclear forces." Here they even described this "need" as "urgent."

True, the communique stated diplomatically that "as initially planned, no decisions have been taken." Indeed, no decision was required of the group. The diehard Atlanticists used the session to hold their own kind of "trial of strength" between the unconditional supporters of the U.S. plan and those voicing certain doubts and reservations regarding it. "There is every indication that other NATO states," London's THE FINANCIAL TIMES wrote, "will act independently of the stance taken by the Netherlands, even if that entails the risk of a serious split in the NATO framework." In fact, the newspaper added that remark about a "split" merely for rhetoric's sake. The "trial of strength" in The Hague, as we can see, ended in the Pentagon's favor. Speaking after the session, Apel frankly stated that, despite the Netherlands position, NATO's plan had been virtually approved inasmuch as Britain, Italy and Belgium, like the FRG, had given their consent to the deployment of the new missiles on their territory.

Meanwhile more specific details of the U.S. plan are becoming known all the time. AP reported from The Hague that, under the plan, it is proposed to deploy 108 Pershing II missiles and 96 cruise missiles in the FRG. Some 160 cruise missiles (40 mobile missile launchers, each carrying 4 of the land-based type of Tomahawk cruise missiles) will be on British territory. It is planned to deploy 112 such missiles in Italy and 48 each in Belgium and the Netherlands.

U.S. Secretary of the Army C. Alexander reported to Congress that the program to develop the Pershing II missile "has successfully completed the development stage." Several tests of the missile have already been carried out. It will be equipped with at least two types of nuclear warheads. The order for their production has already been given.

As for the cruise missiles, work on them is in full swing. They will be 21 feet (about 6.5-7 meters) long. They can be launched singly or in salvoes. A booster rocket will carry the missile to an altitude of about 1,000 feet (300-350 meters), after which it will cut out. A jet engine will come into operation to deliver the missile to its target. At this stage of the flight short wings extending from the fuselage will provide lift.

The scale of work on the new missiles shows that the United States is merely seeking from its NATO allies formal agreement to begin their production and deployment in West Europe. In fact preparation for this production is already in full swing. And although H. Brown intimidated his "obstinate" colleagues at the session in The Hague by stating that, without their agreement, the U.S. Congress would not allocate the necessary funds for the new missiles' production and "Europe will remain undefended," this was actually only a trick. According to Western press reports, funds--and they are considerable--have already been allocated. Evidently Washington is in such a hurry that it has decided not to wait for its allies' agreement and has embarked on the implementation of its "Eurostrategic" designs without prior permission, so to speak. It is hard to explain otherwise the inclusion in the Pentagon budget for 1980 of appropriations connected with plans for the production and deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missile forces in West Europe.

Speaking of the earmarking of appropriations for the new missiles, the following highly important circumstance must be stressed. Their production and deployment will require enormous expenditure. Thus, the press has cited reports that the production, purchase and operation of the Pershing II missiles alone will cost about $4.5-5 billion. And the cruise missiles will cost even more. In addition, it is known from practical experience that the cost of U.S. arms programs increases many times over as they are implemented. It is not hard to imagine what enormous profits this promises for the U.S. military concerns. It follows that the entire U.S. military-industrial complex--the monopolists producing arms, the top generals dreaming of military superiority in Europe, and the top-ranking officials in the State Department who still yearn for U.S. hegemony in world politics--is directly interested in the implementation of Washington's plans.

The results of the Nuclear Planning Group session have provoked many comments in the West. Even the bourgeois British weekly THE ECONOMIST was obliged to admit, in analyzing these comments: "Many people in Europe are certain that the United States is trying to impose on Europe something for which it has absolutely no need." As for the continent's progressive forces, they are expressing themselves far more sharply and definitely: "Down with U.S. nuclear missiles!"

The way to eliminate the new threat looming over Europe was pointed out in the Soviet Union's proposals. The USSR believes that it is necessary to embark immediately on talks about the medium-range nuclear missiles. "We are ready to do this," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out. "It is the Western countries' turn to speak. It is important, however, that no hasty decisions be taken which might complicate the situation and hinder the achievement of positive results."

Quite naturally, there will be more chance of obtaining these results if no decisions to produce these weapons and deploy them in West Europe are taken before the conclusion of talks. If such decisions are taken in NATO, this chance will be undermined. The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries will be obliged to take appropriate retaliatory measures.

ROMANTSOV: 'SALT II MUST BE RATIFIED' BY U.S. SENATE

LD211613 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Observer Yuriy Romantsov "International Review": "SALT-II: For Mankind's Good"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, having completed approximately 4 months of debate on the second Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty (SALT II), immediately after the Armed Services Committee, has submitted that document for examination by the Senate. Thus the process of the ratification on the American side of this important international agreement--really the most significant yet in the sphere of curbing the arms race--on which the world's peoples pin their hopes for eliminating the threat of nuclear conflict has entered the final phase.

However, on the basis of the hearings held in the committees and statements by the American press and U.S. statesmen and politicians, it can already be predicted confidently that the struggle between the treaty's supporters and opponents will be heated. The forces of reaction and cold war, which suffered defeat in the Senate's working components despite desperate attempts to wreck the ratification process, intend to carry on the battle in the plenary sessions.

The fact that most Americans welcome and support SALT II not only fails to stop them, but rather spurs them on. Putting forward invented "arguments" against the treaty one after another, these forces are still hoping to influence U.S. public opinion and--most important--the voting.

The American administration's ambivalent position does a great deal to play into the hands of SALT II's opponents. Yes, the administration firmly supports the treaty and verbally advocates, as it were, the development of peaceful cooperation between states, the relaxation of tension and its extension to the military sphere. But at the same time by their deeds American leaders are whipping up the atmosphere of fear, spurring on the arms race and openly carrying out military preparations. The other day the U.S. Congress ratified the Pentagon budget for 1980 for the record sum of $141.2 billion. Defense Secretary H. Brown stated frankly that the U.S. goal is to insure NATO military superiority over the Warsaw Pact states by the mid-eighties. Washington is implementing a program to create a system of MX mobile missile complexes and is equipping its navy with strategic submarines with the new Trident-1. It is twisting the arms of its NATO partners, trying to foist on them the deployment of about 600 cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe, which would change the strategic situation in Europe in NATO's favor and put the Soviet Union in a disadvantageous position, forcing it to adopt retaliatory measures. Here the perfidious design can be clearly discerned: as soon as the SALT II treaty has established equilibrium in intercontinental nuclear forces, to try to create medium-range Eurostrategic nuclear forces capable of reaching regions deep inside the USSR from West European territory. There is an obvious gamble on force as the main means of achieving imperialist policy aims. The result of this can only be the destabilization of USSR-U.S. relations and general instability in the world.

As a counterweight to this, the Soviet Uninn's position is built clearly and consistently on readiness to strengthen mutual confidence in every way and on a steady desire for peace, the consolidation of international security and the peoples' liberation from the burden of arms, above all nuclear arms. This is indicated by the numerous peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union from year to year, some of them jointly with the other socialist community states. Tremendous worldwide interest was aroused by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's recent proposals, put forward at the Berlin celebrations and in his answer to a PRAVDA correspondent's question. They open up the possibility of preventing a new twist to the arms race, embarking on the path of real disarmament and protecting and augmenting the fruits of detente and peaceful cooperation.

The SALT II treaty's entry into force is expected by the whole world. Millions of Americans also expect it. They hope that the decent forces in the Senate--and they are in a majority in the upper house of the U.S. Congress--will rebuff the forces of reaction and will prevail. The treaty must be ratified.

HUNGARIAN MBFR DELEGATE ON 6 YEARS OF SOCIALIST COMPROMISE IN TALKS

LD221210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Vienna:

The past 6 years of the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have taken place mainly under the sign of the proposals and compromise steps of the four socialist countries which are direct participants--the USSR, GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

This has been manifested not only by the fact that they have made considerably more constructive proposals than the Western side, but also by the fact that their initiatives take into account the legitimate interests of the security of the countries of both the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and the wishes of the Western representatives. This was stated in an interview to a TASS correspondent by Ambassador Zoltan Fodor, head of the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic.

He spoke in Vienna at a routine plenary session of the participants of the talks which took place under the chairmanship of Ambassador Tarasov, head of the USSR delegation. In the interview he said: I would like to stress especially the proposals of the socialist countries of 8 June last year which contained all the necessary elements to elaborate a future agreement. It should be noted that in the past 6 years our Western partners have also made some compromise moves but their nature and importance and their influence on the talks are far from being equal in value to the initiatives of the socialist states.

At the present time, the Hungarian diplomat continued, the peoples of Europe are deeply concerned by the plans of the leading circles of NATO which intend to produce and deploy on the territory of a number of Western states 572 American medium-range missiles, 108 Pershing II missiles and 464 cruise missiles. The implementation of these plans would undoubtedly lead to the violation of the balance of military forces on which is based the present political detente in this region. They are aimed at creating military superiority for the NATO countries over the Warsaw Pact states. This would greatly increase the military danger on our continent and would lead to a new spiraling of the arms race, creating a threat to the security not only of the peoples of those countries which are taking a direct part in our talks but also of those which are not taking part in the talks. Moreover, this would shatter faith in the efficacy of any talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments and the very idea of disarmament.

We cannot but take these plans into account for they totally contradict the aims and spirit of the Vienna talks. Taking into account the fact that the NATO plans envisage the deployment of the larger part of the new nuclear vehicles precisely in central Europe, their implementation would greatly complicate our talks; the positive results which have been achieved by the general stubborn labor of the participants of the talks in the past 6 years would be reduced to nought.

It is also an indisputable fact that the adoption of the NATO plans to deploy medium-range missiles in central Europe would sharply increase the number of means of nuclear attack and would considerably increase the zone of operation of these means which would be able to reach the territory of the flanking countries, including the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic. This would mean a sharp reduction in the security of these countries and an intensification of the military threat.

The Government and public of Hungary fully agree with the decision of the Soviet Union of 6 October, 1979 on the unilateral reduction of its troops and armaments. This extremely valuable decision contains all the important elements of military detente in Europe and its realization could open up new prospects for genuine military detente in Europe. The importance of this initiative can be judged from the fact that the Soviet Union at once and unilaterally will withdraw 30 percent of the personnel and 60 percent of the quantity of tanks which the NATO countries demanded from the USSR in their proposals of 19 April, last year. In the first stage of the reductions this quantity comprises two thirds of the whole personnel of the land forces of the United States which, as the West states, it was ready to withdraw under the agreement on mutual reductions at the first stage.

Therefore, all of those who underestimate the significance of this initiative cannot even appear objective. The Hungarian delegation head said in conclusion that a favorable influence would be exerted on our talks by a corresponding step on the part of the NATO countries if they followed the example of the Soviet Union.

REPORTS OF NATO 'CHEMICAL WARFARE' EXERCISES IN BRITAIN HIT

LD211650 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] London, November 21, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev reports:

Under the cover of the myth about alleged "Soviet military menace," provocative preparations for chemical and bacteriological warfare are being continued in Britain and other NATO countries. The press ever more often carries reports on exercises of the British forces during which methods of protection against these weapons are drilled or their tests are modelled.

Thus, the newspaper GUARDIAN recently wrote that special chemicals were dusted over British territory with the use of the air force to imitate the conditions of bacteriological war. The aim of the tests was, specifically, to establish a possible spread and effect on microbes on the population.

It was established during the "experiment" that some varieties of microbes survive in the air for a long time and that one deadly batch of microbes released from a plane can poison densely populated districts within a few hours.

Officials of the British Ministry of Defence pointed out that the tests were part of a long-term military programme that is being implemented in cooperation with the United States.

According to press reports, cooperation was the closest in the sphere of the development of some herbicide, of hallucinogens of the LSD type, of preparations causing diseases of animals, etc.

All these preparations reflect one of the NATO concepts, which, as THE DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote a few days ago, is staking on chemical and bacteriological means of warfare as a "deterrence factor." The NATO military is pressing persistently for stockpiling these mass destruction means.

The press makes no secret that Britain continues developing new means of mass destruction of humans. Commenting on the White Paper on defence for 1977-78 financial year, THE FINANCIAL TIMES wrote that expenditures on microbiological research are included in the allocations for development of scientific research. Microbiological research is conducted by a group of scientists and specialists of the chemical defense establishment.

TRADE UNION DELEGATES IN BERLIN DISCUSS DISARMAMENT

LD221459 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, November 21, TASS--Firm determination of the trade unions of all continents to invigorate efforts in order to promote stronger peace, to curb the arms race and to ensure disarmament has been demonstrated here by the participants in the 21st session of the Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions now under way here. They held a special meeting devoted to the trade unions' objectives in the struggle for peace and disarmament. Speaking at the meeting, General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions Enrique Pastorino has pointed out that the Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions meets at a time when the whole of mankind expresses anxiety for the future, when the struggle between the forces of war, aggression, atomic blackmail and the peaceloving peoples is entering its decisive stage.

Certain NATO circles which seek to prevent mankind from living in conditions of peace, without arms, threaten the peoples of the whole planet with a new danger--deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear means.

These aggressive designs, Enrique Pastorino said, are opposed by the consistent peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist states. Its vivid manifestation has been the recent initiative which has advanced in Berlin by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

This year the Soviet Union and the United States have signed the SALT II treaty which all people of good will welcomed as an important step towards disarmament, towards a peaceful and bright future of the peoples of the whole world. Realisation of this treaty, as is clear, for instance, from an exploration carried out by the Trade Union International of Metal and Engineering Workers would make it possible to create 1,800,000 new jobs. The struggle for peace and disarmament is, therefore, one of the most topical objectives of the trade union movement.

Secretary of the Trade Union International of Chemical, Oil and Allied Workers Alain Covet (France), representative of the Australian trade union A. Botswain, Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions Pyotr Pimenov, General Secretary of the Trade Union International of Workers of the Building, Wood and Building Materials Industries Veikko Porkkala (Finland), representative of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions K. Kassis (Syria) declared that the trade unions should hold broad political actions, that they should organize weeks of action for detente and disarmament.

In conclusion, the participants in the meeting unanimously adopted the call of the World Federation of Trade Unions for the working people and the trade unions of the world, in which it is noted that the new peace proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at reducing the troops and armaments in central Europe are a major contribution to consolidation of peace and detente. The trade unions, the document stresses, face the pressing objective--to prevent realization of NATO's plans of deploying in Western Europe American-made strategic nuclear weapons, to prevent a new still more dangerous twist in the arms spiral which is fraught both a heightened threat to peace and security of the peoples, deterioration of the socio-economic standing of the working people. [sentence as received]

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD252300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Weekly "International Observers Roundtable" program presented by Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, all-union radio commentator, with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer, and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist]

[Text] [Levin] Good morning, respected comrades! A characteristic element of the present international situation is the fact that the antagonism between the two trends in European politics is becoming ever more acute. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries actively and consistently support a deepening of the process of detente on the European Continent and the prevention of a new spiral in the arms race. At the same time, the Pentagon and its allies--and it must be said that Britain is being significantly active on this level by putting open pressure on Holland to prevent it from "dropping out," as they write in London, that is, from withdrawing from the implementation of the obligations which NATO plans would like to impose on it on the level of deploying the new American nuclear missile weapons. Thus, NATO circles are aiming to have the plans for the deployment of 572 Pershing II missiles and the Tomahawk cruise missile in West Europe approved at the December NATO Council session.

The Soviet Union, as is known, has advanced alternative proposals--proposals which open up the way toward a deepening of detente and which provide an opportunity to avoid this upsurge in the arms race. This way was very accurately, clearly and specifically expounded in Comrade Brezhnev's speech in Berlin and also in Leonid Ilich's answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions. This week the Soviet proposals were explained thoroughly and in detail by Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, during his visit to Spain and the Federal Republic of Germany.

This was not the only question discussed in the course of the talks in Madrid and Bonn. The visit to Spain, which was the first visit by a Soviet foreign minister to that country, provided new incentives for the development of bilateral relations. This could also be said of the talks in Bonn. Comrade Gromyko noted that the Soviet Union has always received the statements of Chancellor Schmidt and other statesmen of the Federal Republic of Germany about the FRG's adherence to the policy of detente positively. They are highly assessed by the Soviet Union.

Eurostrategic Missiles

In the course of his press conference in Bonn, Comrade Gromyko said that Soviet representatives underlined in strong terms [vyrazheniya] the positive stand of the Federal Republic of Germany and the FRG's coalition government on the question of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. But a common language was not found between the FRG and the Soviet Union on one question--a question now in the focus of the European public's attention, the fundamental question. That is precisely the question concerning NATO's plans for the deployment of new types of American nuclear missiles in West Europe. This question is the most important issue in politics today. The fate of peace on the European Continent and the process of the relaxation of tension on the continent and beyond it depend on how this problem will be solved. It should be said that a characteristic element of the recent period is the fact that ever-widening circles of public and political forces are opposing the implementation of the NATO militarists extraordinary and dangerous plans.

[Bovin] What is of interest is the extent to which this matter always evokes dissatisfaction in Europe and in the general a feeling that Europe seems to be sinking into a kind of situation that is the complete opposite of detente. So much so in fact, that the following statement recently appeared in LE MATIN: In deep secrecy the Vatican has proposed to the governments of two European countries--meaning the FRG and Italy--to hold talks with the Soviet Union first and not to agree to the deployment of weapons. The LE MATIN correspondent writes that the pope expressed these recommednations to former Italian Premier Andreotti, after which he sent the papal nuncio to Bonn, where he made some sort of appropriate statement to Schmidt. This step is very indicative of the atmosphere that is now emerging in Europe.

For those forces that oppose this NATO decision are also trying to act and to act quite energetically. But the Americans have, generally speaking, set very strong forces in motion here.

[Shishlin] Yes, and we have all noticed that the following motif comes out very persistently in the Western news media: They say that the decision on the production and deployment of the Pershing and Tomahawk missiles is not the only factor involved in the upgrading of weapons. They say that as soon as the West begins talks, then one will finally be in a position to search for some sort of forms of control over arms and to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe. But, nevertheless, somehow or other a situation is undoubtedly forming in which the military and strategic situation on the European Continent could turn out to be quite different.

[Levin] Incidentally, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown has said quite directly that any attempt to separate the development [razrabotka] of the 572 new nuclear missiles from their deployment, as is being proposed by the Dutch with the aim of carrying out definite political maneuvers, is absolutely unrealistic. Brown said that the American Congress will never agree to allocate funds for such systems without knowing that these will be deployed. A basic question arises here: If the United States and its closest allies in NATO really intend to approve these plans at the NATO Council session in December, then will these immediately enter the implementation stage? One of the elements of the plan is the deployment of these missiles on the territory of the West European states. But when the plan comes into force, the situation really changes, it becomes alarming. Let us be frank about this.

At his press conference in Bonn, Comrade Gromyko said frankly that the present stand of the NATO countries, including that of the Federal Republic of Germany, that is, the stand being formulated now, violates the foundations for negotiations.

[Bovin] I would put it this way: It is claimed in the West that, with its big initiative in the sphere of military detente, the Soviet Union has set itself the aim of frustrating NATO plans.

[Shishlin] Strictly speaking, we do not conceal the fact that we would not like to see NATO's plans implemented. But this formulation of the issue is not, in fact, correct. The Soviet Union has set itself the aim of supplementing political detente with military detente and of insuring a real change in the direction of disarmament. The Soviet Union intends to follow this path, chosen once and for all, firmly and consistently just like all the other members of the Warsaw Treaty

Iranian Situation

[Bovin] Now let us have a look at the events in Tehran which have also occupied an important place in the world's press over the past week. These events are really dramatic and the latest, let us say, escalation in this drama has just occurred. The White House issued a statement which I will now read: There are reports that the American citizens who are being illegally held in Tehran as hostages with the support of the Iranian Government could very soon be put on some sort of trail--and the word trial is put in quotation marks by the White House. This would be a crude violation of international law and of basic religious precepts and the government of Iran would have to bear all responsibility for the consequences. It continues: The United States is seeking a peaceful solution to this problem through the United Nations and other existing channels, as this is far preferable to all the other means which the United States has at its disposal. These means are clearly set out in the UN Charter. The government of Iran should realize the gravity of the situation it has created.

Well, the whole world, including Iran, interpreted this White House statement as a threat, a threat to use force there.

[Shishlin] Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, I would like to draw attention to the following point. The New York TIMES wrote that until the 20th, and this White House statement was made public precisely on the 20th, the American Government had been excluding the possibility of using force.

[Bovin] I would not say it was excluding this possibility, but it did not talk about it.

[Shishlin] That's right. However, without any prior warning officials began on the 20th to encourage conjecture as to the possibility of the use of force. But then, as you know, this was already confirmed by the dispatch of the Kitty Hawk aircraft carrier to join the aircraft carrier Midway and other ships.

[Bovin] One small detail. At the moment Moshe Dayan is on a visit to America. In one of his interviews there he stated the follwoing: There is no need for me to advise the Americans how to act. I am telling you, rely on the Pentagon. You have first class generals. Well, such was the advice of Moshe Dayan.

In response to this statement by the White House, the students holding the embassy published a statement in their turn, in which they wrote the following: that if a real threat of intervention arises the American hostages will be shot, the U.S. embassy blown up and the lives of American citizens residing in Iran would be in serious danger. In general, all of this is regrettable (priskorbno), but we fully understand the feelings that are moving the Iranians because of the hate for the shah's regime and the memory of all the crimes that took place. This naturally evokes just such a wave of emotion. Just such a wave of negative emotions is being evoked by the U.S. policy, too. This is also understandable because the Americans were in command of Iran for several decades.

But in general I cannot recognize the actions of the Iranians as being right in this case, because the seizure of the embassy and the seizure of hostages runs counter to the most elementary norms of international law, and this situation, I think, should also be stressed in this case.

[Shishlin] I would like to expand on what was said a little earlier and then to get on to the theme about which you are talking, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich. I would also like to inform radio listeners that variants of military pressure are being examined in the United States; insofar as they are presented in America's own press. They are citing various steps. For example, a step such as the bombing of the Iranian oilfields and depriving Iran of sources of foreign income has been cited. Cited also is such a variant as the destruction of the city of Qom, that is where Ayatollah Khomeyni lives. Another step named is an attempt to release the hostages by force. But all of this reasoning, this whole range of variants is truly alarming and truly...

[Bovin] And highly dangerous.

[Shishlin] Dangerous, really dangerous. Of course international law must be respected, and on this level diplomatic immunity is a definite element of international law. On the other hand the crimes of the shah's regime are no less apparent and one can hardly contest the right of the people to demand his extradition.

[Bovin] Undoubtedly.

Events in Islamabad, Mecca

[Shishlin] And that he be tried. Yes, the conflict is growing. In essence, it is outgrowing these problems which gave rise to it in the first place. In this regard, also of interest is the chain of events which have just lately taken place, events which to a certain extent are of a diverse character and to a certain extent have a common denominator. I have in mind both the seizure of the mosque of Al-Ka'bah and the sacred stone of Al-Ka'bah right in...

[Bovin] Mecca.

[Shishlin] Mecca in Saudi Arabia; there is the burning of the American Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan, the sacking of certain other American establishments in Pakistan, and there is the rather curious situation which came about at the 10th conference of the heads of states and governments of the league of Arab countries.

[Bovin] In general, of course, this region is at present in a fever. The situation there was already fairly complex in connection with the Near Eastern conflict, and now this is being overlaid by these events which to a certain extent are perhaps caused by the Iranian revolution, but not only by the Iranian revolution, because this awakening of the Muslim world is taking the most contradictory forms at times, which we are now encountering, because people are demanding independence and often this is expressed in these forms of anti-Americanism. It is understandable why this is so, because for so many years America exerted continual pressure there and feelings are red-hot. Now there is a sharp reaction in Pakistan. This cannot be regarded as correct, let us say, in terms of international law. But such feelings exist, and when these Pakistanis learned that the mosque had been siezed and then the story was disseminated that the Americans were involved in this--which possibility, incidentally, I fully exclude--nevertheless things immediately blazed up like a haystack and these sorry events in Islamabad took place. As far as the mosque itself is concerned, it is apparent that the incident is already coming to an end. No one as yet knows what sort of people were involved. Saudi Arabia has reported that so to speak an investigation of this affair is now under way. Apparently it involved people of different nationalities--Muslims, indeed Muslim fanatics. There are reports that this was one of the offshoots of the Shi'ite Muslims, and there are also other reports. But at any rate it seems the result of fanaticism, which is now assuming such forms of armed heroism if you like.

[Shishlin] In this regard there are a certain number of political factors involved there, but to simplify the picture it is necessary to tell listeners what happened; 200 armed persons burst into this mosque, arriving in cars. They seemed to be pilgrims and appeared in the mosque as though for prayer.

[Bovin] Precisely on the first day of the year 1400 according to the Muslim calendar.

[Shishlin] They asked the mullah to read out a text previously prepared by them, which claimed that one of these persons was the messiah, so to speak--the messenger of God. Apparently this was not agreed to, and then they began to shoot. They killed the mullah, and there were several other casualties. But now for the political overtones. Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich has just said that in Pakistan the news was heard as if allegedly the seizure of the mosque had been provoked by the Americans and Israel, and this caused the wave of anti-American demonstrations in Pakistan. Then there were reports claiming that the seizure of the mosque had been organized by the Syrians, which absolutely does not correspond with reality.

[Bovin] There was a report that Syrians had brought weapons there in a tanker with a false bottom.

[Shishlin] Yes.

[Levin] I see in the official statements by the Saudi Arabian Government that not a single one of the states is involved in this, and at this moment when the situation is indeed extremely heated, such a statement deserves great attention and clearly testifies to a striving, I would even say, to cool...

[Bovin] Yes, to localize the conflict.

[Levin] To localize the conflict and to calm passions somewhat, because, indeed, for Muslims this incident...

[Shishlin] What may be true, though it must as yet remain in doubt, is that this was an antimonarchist action as well. At any rate...

[Bovin] That is indeed being said.

[Shishlin] There have been reports to that effect. This certainly needs checking, but in itself the Saudi Arabian regime assuredly does have malcontents, and not just a few of them.

[Bovin] That is certainly so, of course.

Arab Meeting in Tunis

[Bovin] Just at this time, when such dramatic events are taking place, an event has been in progress in Tunis, perhaps not so dramatic in form, but generally one that also merits attention. This event is the 10th meeting of the heads of states and governments of the Arab countries. They were, generally speaking, discussing two questions. On the one hand, there is some sort of movement toward a unification of the strategy of these Arab states in connection with the Near East conflict and the position of Egypt, that is, an attempt to find some sort of common ground and to devise new ways of putting pressure on Egypt. Second, there is the situation in southern Lebanon.

Well, one must say that as always happens at such meetings, two positions clashed. First, there is the more extreme position. Libya, for example, proposed among other things the declaration of an economic war against the United States.

But the other states did not support this proposal. Perhaps their primary attention there was given to southern Lebanon. There were great arguments about this, because the Lebanese Government, from the beginning, adopted the following position: Let the Palestinians--the armed detachments of the Palestinians--leave southern Lebanon, which will open up the possibility of putting an end to the conflict there and restrain Israel from attacking Lebanon.

But, naturally, the other Arab states and the Palestinians could not agree to this because this would destroy Arab solidarity and violate all the accords that have been in force for some time between the Arab countries. In the end, after long altercations and much wrangling, a compromise was worked out. This compromise was a curious one. The compromise involves the following: It is written down [zapisano] that the Palestinians have the right to conduct a struggle on all fronts, that is, including southern Lebanon. But on the other hand, the Palestinians made a verbal commitment that they would not make sorties into Israel from the territory of southern Lebanon. Thus, they arrived at an approximate compromise.

I do not think that this is a constructive solution that will help subdue the passions in southern Lebanon because the problem there is not the Palestinians, but the point is that Israel has, to all intents and purposes, created and is maintaining a mini-state composed of right wing Christians and is actively fortifying its military positions in southern Lebanon. This whole situation depends on Israel stopping its interference in Lebanese affairs. This is the main issue. Well, this could not, of course, be solved and so the situation in southern Lebanon will remain highly tense, I think.

[Shishlin] Nonetheless, generally speaking, there is every reason to say that the tenth conference of the heads of state and governments of the Arab states did produce certain positive results. I am pointing this out because of the fact that on the eve of this conference the Western news agencies were predicting its failure. They were making use of all possible calculations which, as practice has shown, were not justified and turned out to be bankrupt. Of course, it is difficult to unite the positions of all the Arab states and, so to speak, to smooth out all the disagreements and various interpretations in the approach to one question or another that exist between them. But a very important point is the fact that the Arab states resolutely condemned the separate deal between Egypt and Israel. On this issue, I think, the confirmations and even to a certain extent, the deepening of the position of the Arab states merits a positive evaluation.

[Bovin] Undoubtedly they have all agreed once more to support the Palestinians. All of them adhere to the point of view that the Palestinian issue must be resolved. They still hold to this position as before.

[Levin] There is also another point. I would like to bring to the attention of our radio listeners the fact that certain circles in the United States, which are opposing the relaxation of tension, are attempting to make use of any pretext in order to somehow give a greater validity to their position.

Iran Implications for SALT

I have been examining a statement by the deputy leader of the Republican minority in the U.S. Senate, Stevens, who stated that the situation in Iran is hardening the standpoint of many Americans with regard to the SALT II treaty. I am convinced, Stevens says, that unless the situation in Iran is soon normalized, the treaty will be sent back to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

[Bovin] Well, the enemies of this treaty have, in fact, made it clear that they were ready to do everything in their power in order to torpedo this treaty. Thus, it is only natural that they would make use of Iran.

[Levin] However, as the saying goes, they are talking nonsense. [v ogorode buzina, a v kiyeve dyadka] There is no logic or connection here.

[Shishlin] But in reality the situation is such that the United States and the American administration, it appears, are beginning to hurry with the ratification of the treaty. They want to speed up the ratification of the treaty.

[Bovin] The administration undoubtedly will want this. However, whether Congress will want to do this is another question, and so far it is extremely unclear.

[Levin] It is said that early in December the Senate will start discussing the treaty, and we shall see how events develop. But now I would like to concentrate our listeners' attention on another problem--a problem which also this week experienced significant developments, and it is even said that it would be resolved. This is the problem of the Rhodesian talks, the talks at Lancaster House.

UK Conference on Rhodesia

[Shishlin] I think that the outcome of these talks does not give rise to any special optimism. In any case, the essence of the problem focuses on the question of what the transition period will be like. Between the participants in the talks an approximate [primernyy] agreement has been reached concerned the new Rhodesian Constitution. Agreement has also been reached on the holding of elections in Rhodesia.

But we shall be frank. The situation in Rhodesia is such that whoever is in power during the transition period will determine the results of the elections. The English together with the minority that holds power in Rhodesia essentially want to use this transition period in order to touch up the present situation in Rhodesia and to get off with such useless operations; not essentially changing the present situation where the majority is deprived of rights and the power is in the hands of the minority.

[Bovin] All the same, it appears to me that the Patriotic Front, for a whole number of reasons which would take too long to discuss now, will make some compromise that will be signed in London. But when implementation of this compromise starts in the practice of Rhodesia itself, then, I think, it will collapse. This is because, judging from even what the sides taking part in this conference are saying now, even on those problems on which they have sort of agreed, as soon as they rise from the negotiation table they will start interpreting these matters in an entirely different manner.

[Levin] The following statement by Muzorewa is noteworthy. He said that should chaos arise in his country he would welcome military interference, even from the Republic of South Africa.

[Bovin] Not "even from the Republic of South Africa," but precisely from the Republic of South Africa. What is more, the entire Rhodesia conference is linked by the Conservative Government not only with Rhodesia but with the fate of the Republic of South Africa.

Outcome of Pak Chong-hui's Death

[Levin] Of course, and that same Muzorewa recently travelled from London via Johannesburg, where he held talks with South African authorities. Thus, the prospects here are extremely unclear, although this attempt to touch up the regime is characteristic of the general development of international affairs in the contemporary world. Take the case of the assassination of Pak Chong-hui in South Korea. This was also an attempt, to some extent, to lend more respectability to a regime while maintaining its essence.

[Bovin] Of course, although on the whole the events in South Korea have not yet revealed themselves with sufficient clarity. But, all the same, it seems to me that some changes in the nature of the political regime there will take place. I am not certain that these democratic transformations will go very deep. This is hardly possible there given the present state of affairs.

[Levin] With, in the first place, the American troops there.

[Bovin] Yes. But in any case, this regime will be changed outwardly--changed toward liberalization on a Western model, so to speak. Of course, the Americans will be the first to welcome this inasmuch as this will ease the situation there for them to some extent. This is approximately the way things look.

[Shishlin] On the whole, this is most likely an attempt to put a gloss on the South Korean regime, one of the world's most tyrannical regimes. But, there is also another level here: what kind of relations will emerge between the new South Korea without Pak Chong-hui and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea?

As is known, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea advocates the country's peaceful reunification without any interference from outside and proposes to implement concrete steps for this purpose. But the south, now absorbed in internal events, has not so far responded to these initiatives. Therefore, only time will be able to tell if the dialog between North and South Korea will be resumed and if any constructive elements will emerge from this dialog.

[Levin] It is on this point that we will end our broadcast today. Thanks, esteemed radio listeners, for your attention. All the best!

REPORT ON PREPARATION FOR 'POSSIBLE ACTIONS' AGAINST IRAN

LD231415 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 23, TASS--The United States is continuing steps for bringing military pressure to bear on Iran. This is pointed out in the U.S. press, in particular in the commentary on the statement by the White House that the trial of U.S. embassy officials is unacceptable for the USA, and that the USA does not exclude the use of military force for the release of hostages. Washington is preparing a certain "juridical ground" for its possible actions against Iran.

The so-called "crisis team" formed to discuss the situation, which emerged in Iran, is meeting in the White House daily.

The American press continues discussing various versions of military actions by the United States planned against Iran. According to the newspaper Washington POST, the Pentagon's plans provide for bombing attacks on Iranian installations, on Kharq Island in the Persian Gulf, from where Iranian oil is shipped to air bases. [as received]

In connection with the sending to the Persian Gulf area of two U.S. aircraft carriers Midway and Kitty Hawk and the military actions prepared against Iran, U.S. warships are moving all over the world. According to the press the U.S. aircraft carrier Coral Sea with a group of ships accompanying her, have been urgently sent to the western part of the Pacific.

The New York DAILY NEWS carries an article which contains overt threats to start hostilities against Iran. The time has come for the United States to show firmness, the newspaper writes. There is a hope that when the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk approaches Iran to the distance from which a strike can be dealt, Iran will be sent a cable that the administration demands that hostages are returned alive or Ayatollah Khomeyni will be dead, the newspaper writes. The New York DAILY NEWS urges the government to follow the example of former U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt who at the beginning of this century sent warships into the Tangier area and, making a sharp ultimatum, achieved the release of an arrested American businessman. That incident set the beginning to the "big stick policy."

Paris, November 23, TASS--The French circles do not preclude the possibility of U.S. military interference in Iran with the use of U.S. aircraft carriers and Israeli bases in the Sinai.

It is stressed in French press reports that J. Carter is doing everything possible to prevent a trial of the hostages whom the Iranian authorities charge with espionage. In this connection it is said in local circles that the Americans have stepped up their military preparations in the area of Saudi Arabia. A group of so-called commandos in civilian clothes has been rushed to the airbase at Dahran aboard several American air-force transport planes. The fact of their arrival is carefully concealed and they are officially passed as employees of the American oil company ARAMCO.

Tehran, November 23, TASS--The threats to use military force, coming from the USA, have caused a stormy reaction in Iran. The Iranian people, Bani Sadr of the Foreign Ministry of Iran said at the press conference, are not to be intimidated. If the United States resorts to force, he said, our nation will fight till its last soldier and its last breath. He said he was surprised at the Western mass media playing up every way the problem of the American hostages, who were seized in Tehran, while saying nothing about the reasons for this action and the numerous crimes committed by the overthrown shah.

In the course of his meeting with a delegation of Pakistani servicemen, Ayatollah Khomeyni warned the USA against the "great mistake" it will make, if it launches an armed intervention in Iran, and expressed the determination of the Iranians "to resist to the utmost."

Along with it, Khomeyni's office issued a statement pointing out that leaflets, that have been recently spread with a call for hostile actions against the Soviet embassy in Tehran, come from CIA agents. The statement stresses the "inadmissibility on any account to follow these calls and those who do so, will be considered CIA agents."

It has been learned here about the release by the Iranian students of another five hostages. All of them are not American citizens. The statement by the students occupying the building of the U.S. embassy says that the investigation carried out did not confirm the complicity of these persons in the espionage activity by the embassy in Tehran.

Tokyo, November 23, TASS--There is evidence of the fact that allies of the USA are far from unconditionally supporting Washington's line in the U.S-Iranian conflict. The Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI reports that there is increasing discontent in the financial circles of Japan and Western Europe over the policy of the United States in Iran.

Goldwater Statement

LD260743 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Situation in Iran"]

[Excerpt] In the United States the unbridled anti-Iran campaign is intensifying. Senator B. Goldwater has stated that the United States should "seize Iran's oil industry installations, which is a practical proposition, or destroy them completely, and then let them (the Iranians--TASS) starve to death."

The course pursued by Washington, which has embarked on unconcealed threats against Iran, is arousing growing opposition from the U.S. public. A representative organization "Committee for the Return of the Shah to Iran" has been set up in Washington.

Special Forces Reportedly in Dhahran

LD232128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich and Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] Much attention is being accorded by news media of other countries to American-Iranian relations. The French press reports that the United States has stepped up military preparations in the region near Saudi Arabia. American Air Force transport planes are ferrying special units of parachute troops to Dhahran. The soldiers are dressed in civilian clothes and they are being officially presented as staff of the American oil company, ARAMCO.

PRESIDENT CARTER WARNS IRAN NOT TO HARM HOSTAGES

LD232044 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 23, TASS--After his meeting in the Camp David presidential residence in the country with a group of his diplomatic and military advisers, J. Carter made a warning to Iran that "the consequences of harm to any single hostage will be extremely grave." It is important that nobody should form an incorrect notion about it, says the statement by the White House read out on behalf of the President by his spokesman.

It has been announced that the President will meet in Camp David tomorrow with members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff committee, at which, as is believed, the U.S.-Iranian crisis will be dealt with.

IRANIANS' FLIGHT TRAINING ENDED AT AIR BASES

LD241143 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The American-Iranian crisis has developed further: The U.S. Air Force command has announced the endirg of training flights participated in by Iranian military airmen undergoing training at airbases in the United States. More than 270 Iranian servicemen are being trained at 13 U.S. Air Force bases at present. The ban on flights by Iranian pilots will remain in force indefinitely.

ALEXANDER TO VISIT MIDDLE EAST; CIA FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES CITED

LD241514 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 24, TASS--After the latest meeting of President J. Carter with his close assistants, held at Camp David yesterday, a White House spokesman reaffirmed the U.S. refusal to satisfy Iran's demand to have the former shah extradited.

The Pentagon announced that U.S. Army Secretary C. Alexander will start, on Monday, a 10-day tour of the Middle East during which he is scheduled to visit Israel, Egypt and Sudan. He will visit military units and facilities of these countries and will confer with official government representatives.

Observers note that this trip is being undertaken at a time when the crisis in the U.S.-Iranian relation is sharpening and Washington is making unambiguous threats to use military force against Iran. According to the newspaper New York DAILY NEWS, "the best brains of the Pentagon" are now engaged in elaborating U.S. military plans with regard to Iran.

Nevertheless, according to the New York DAILY NEWS, which cites government sources, J. Carter continues to exclude any possibility to liberate 49 U.S. hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by military means since nobody is capable of submitting a plan which could stand at least some chance of success.

The New York TIMES also reports that U.S. military strategists are at present concentrating on possible retaliatory strikes against Iran, although they decline to engage in any public discussions of the steps under consideration. Nevertheless, the newspaper says, one official participating in the discussion of the crisis named among "the likely targets" for the strike Iranian oil fields, transport routes and other facilities.

Paris, November 24, TASS--A LE MATIN correspondent reports from Tel Aviv that the Israeli Army expresses its readiness to cooperate with the United States in the contingency that the latter undertakes military operations against Iran. LE MATIN points out that Israeli Prime Minister Begin has already informed the White House about Israel's readiness to participate in a joint operation.

French quarters, too, do not exclude the possiblity of U.S. interfering militarily in Iran with the use of U.S. aircraft carriers as well as of Israeli bases in the Sinai.

French press reports stress that J. Carter is doing everything to prevent a trial of the hostages whom Iranian authorities accuse of espionage.

According to the press, Iranians are in possession of material evidence of espionage activities of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and publication of these documents may make the world public change its attitude to the assessment of the events connected with the take-over of the U.S. embassy and activities of the shah.

A FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent reports that a U.S. Embassy spokesman in Tel Aviv said that the U.S. ambassador and military attache yesterday had a meeting with Israeli defence minister to discuss with him possible actions in Iran.

The magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE writes that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is actively financing the opponents of the Iranian revolution hiding in Western Europe. According to the magazine, the CIA Director Turner was instructed to unite the Iranian elements who remained loyal to the former shah in order to prepare them for a take-over of power in Iran. Members of the former Iranian secret police SAVAK have also stepped up their subversive activities. Training of the saboteurs, AFRIQUE-ASIE notes, proceeds in West Germany, South Korea and Israel. Military camps for their training will also be opened in Egypt.

The CIA, the magazine writes, is also forming terrorist groups to be assigned the task of physical elimination of "prominent figures of the Iranian revolution".

Tehran, November 24, TASS--In a televised statement, Ayatollah Khomeyni has, in effect, called on the people to wage a holy war against the United States if the latter embarks on military interference in Iran. U.S. warships and planes, he said, will not intimidate us. For each one of us it will be a great honour to die in the struggle for a just cause.

In connection with the different rumors spread by Western propaganda organs to the effect that Iran is allegedly defaulting on the payment of interest on foreign loans, the central bank of Iran released a statement which says: These are false rumors spread by the Chase Manhattan bank belonging to Rockefeller.

AGREEMENT REACHED TO HOLD CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS ON SHAH

LD250002 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian charge d'affaires in the United States, Mr. Ali Agah, has said that all American hostages in the United States embassy in Tehran are well and none of them was harmed. Congressman George Hansen confirmed Mr. Agah's statement after he had been allowed by the Iranian authorities to interview three senior embassy officials.

Mr. Hansen told newsmen on Friday that the United States and Iran had agreed that Congress should open hearings on charges against the shah, who is in the United States now. Iran is demanding that the shah should be extradited from the United States to stand trial for his crimes against the people.

REPORTS ON SITUATION IN PAKISTAN, MECCA

Peace and Progress Report

LD231624 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] About 400 members of the staff of the United States [Embassy] and other American citizens have been evacuated today from Pakistan. The decision was made following major anti-American demonstrations on Wednesday and Thursday. The day before yesterday the United States Embassy in Islamabad was made a shambles of and the United State information centers in Rawalpindi and Lahore were razed. The authorities have closed down colleges and universities in Islamabad and Rawalpindi. There were anti-American demonstrations in the capital of Bangladesh too, in Dacca, and in front of the consulate in the Turkish town of Izmir.

Nindi, Urdu, Bengali Reports

BK231750 Moscow in Hindi to India at 1130 GMT, Moscow in Urdu to India at 1200 GMT, and Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh at 1300 GMT on 23 November all carried only the following report on developments in Pakistan and Saudi Arabia:

"About 400 U.S. Embassy employees and other U.S. citizens were sent back to the United States from Pakistan today. This decision was taken after strong anti-U. S. demonstrations on Wednesday and Thursday. On 21 November, the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad and U.S. information centers in Rawalpindi and Lahore were set on fire. In this connection, Pakistan authorities closed colleges and universities in Rawalpindi and Islamabad for 2 days.

"Anti-U.S. deomonstrations were also reported in the Bangladesh capital Dacca and the Turkish town of Izmir in front of U.S. consulates.

"Saudi Arabian security forces have reestablished their control over Al-Ka'aba Mosque in Mecca. The mosque was occupied by armed men on Tuesday. Most of the attackers have been arrested, Al-Ka'aba Mosque has been surrounded by the government forces and Mecca has been placed under curfew."

Moscow in Bengali to India at 1100 GMT and Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan at 1300 GMT on 23 November both reported only the following item on developments in Pakistan and Saudi Arabia:

"Fresh anti-American demonstrations were held in Pakistan yesterday. On the previous day the American Embassy was destroyed in Islamabad and the buildings of the information centers in Rawalpindi and Lahore were set on fire. The authorities have closed the colleges and universities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi for 21 days in this connection.

"Demonstrations were also held in front of American consulates in the Bangladesh capital of Dacca and the Turkish city of Izmir yesterday. According to news agencies, these demonstrations were held in the context of the reported involvement of the American CIA in the seizure of the mosque in Mecca and the reported danger of American military intervention in Iran."

Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh at 1300 GMT on 24 November carried the following report on India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia:

"Anti-American demonstrations were held in the Indian cities of Calcutta and Hyderabad yesterday. Similar demonstrations were also held on 21 and 22 November in Islamabad, Rawalpindi and other big cities of Pakistan, in Dacca, the capital of Bangladesh, and in the Turkish city of Izmir.

"Reports of various news agencies said that these demonstrations were held on the news of some American people's attempt to use force against Iran and the reported involvement of CIA in the recent incident at al-Ka'aba Mosque in Mecca.

"The latest reports say that the mosque is under the control of the Saudi security forces. Talking to newsmen Saudi Foreign Minister Al-Faysal Al Sa'ud said that those miscreants, who attacked the mosque, will be severely punished,"

This item has not been carried by other Moscow programs in Bengali, Hindi and Urdu.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY ON PRC'S TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

LD2111126 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 20 Nov 69 LD

[Excerpt] Delhi, November 20, TASS--The newspaper INDIAN EXPRESS has published a statement by a spokesman of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs concerning China's territorial claims to India and other Asian states bordering on the PRC. The Chinese claims were reaffirmed in the bulletin "China: General Information" that was published recently in Beijing. The spokesman said that there is nothing new in these territorial claims which have been set by China for a long time. The Indian Government's position on the question of where runs the Indochinese frontier remains unchanged.

INDIAN CP DOCUMENT ON POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD251134 Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, November 25, TASS--The Communist Party of India issued a document thoroughly analysing the political and economic situation in the country, explaining the tactics and strategy of the Communist Party of India at the elections to the lower chamber of the Parliament scheduled to be held early next year. India is faced with numerous urgent economic and social problems, the document points out. Prices of practically all products manufactured in the country, including foods and necessaries, continue growing. Unemployment is increasing from year to year. The total number of jobless in the country has grown from 3.3 million in 1950 to 55 million now.

None of these problems, the document says, can be resolved without radical measures, including an offensive on private property and economic power of big business closely associated with transnational corporations and forces of imperialism. These are precisely the aims set to itself by the Communist Party of India firmly coming out in defence of the vital interests of the broad masses of the working people.

Great significance in the document is attached to the united front of left-wing and democratic forces, for whose creation, in the opinion,of the Communist Party of India, there are favourable conditions at present.

KAMPUCHEAN TRAGEDY CAUSED BY U.S., PRC INTERFERENCE

LD231519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Ganshin article under rubric "On International Topics": "What Lies Behind the 'Kampuchean Issue'"]

[Text] As already reported, the UN General Assembly a few days ago adopted the resolution on the so-called "Kampuchean issue" which had been foisted on it by a group of countries headed by the United States and China. The discussion of the "situation in Kampuchea" was held without the consent of the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] People's Revolutionary Council--the country's sole legitimate government--and without the participation of council representatives. The resolution adopted by the General Assembly essentially disregards the Khmer people's will and aspirations and their efforts to revive the country and dictates conditions to them that cannot be regarded as anything but interference in the republic's internal affairs. Blatantly distorting the nature of the processes underway in Kampuchea and fabricating false charges against its government and Socialist Vietnam, the United States sought during the session to lay the blame, as the saying goes, "at another's doorstep" and to defend the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

If we are to be accurate, it should be noted that there is no "Kampuchean problem": There is the Kampuchean tragedy.

However, it is well known that it is precisely Maoist China and the United States that bear the main responsibility for the sufferings that fell to the Khmer people's lot. As the PRK Foreign Ministry statement stressed in this connection, the problem, which really existed, was created by the fascist regime of China's stooges, who played the role of tools of the Chinese expansionists. It was the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime that "...demolished Khmer society...annihilated millions of Kampucheans, worsened relations with all countries and waged the aggressive war against Vietnam...."

At the present time, this document points out, the "problem" boils down to"...finally annihilating this barbarous regime and preventing it from being revived by the Beijing expansionists, who, in collusion with other imperialist and reactionary forces are utilizing Thailand's territory in order to support, train and supply the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which has not been totally beaten, and the other gangs of traitors who have assembled at certain places on our western border."

The presence on Kampuchea's territory of Vietnamese troops, the PRK Foreign Ministry statement of 16 July 1979 said, "who are helping the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army to track down the remnants of the routed Pol Pot-Ieng Sary army and other reactionary forces" is in full accordance with the friendship and cooperation treaty between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and is their internal affair.

Thus at the present time there is no "armed conflict" in the country, as Kampuchea's enemies are attempting to make out. It is a question of the elimination by the people's power of a group of bandits supported by certain Western powers. These operations, the PRK Foreign Ministry statement says, are being carried out within the context of the usual activity of all states concerned with insuring their national security, as is now being done in the majority of Association of Southeast Asian Nations countries, where similar operations are being mounted against Maoist groups of violators of order. Thus according to the Manila EVENING POST, citing a report by the Philippine Ministry of National Defense, 485 organizations with a pro-Maoist orientation have been destroyed in the country in the last two years.

It is perfectly obvious that any questions relating to the situation in Kampuchea must be resolved with the consent of the republic's People's Revolutionary Council and with the participation of its legitimate representatives. Otherwise the attempts by certain circles to foist on the world community the discussion of some sort of "problems" are interference in the PRK's internal affairs and an insult to the memory of the 3 million Kampucheans who were victims of the bloody terror by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

SOVIET HUMANITARIAN AID TO KAMPUCHEA PRAISED

LD241625 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 24, TASS--Of late, certain quarters in the West have embarked on a noisy campaign, now joined by Beijing, around the question of assistance to the population of Kampuchea. It would seem that, with a real desire to give such assistance, such a problem should not have arisen. However, the sponsors of this campaign have other aims in mind. Deliberately hiding the real causes of the difficulties now traversed by the people of Kampuchea, they are bent on distorting and even denigrating the policy of the present people's authorities of that country. Simultaneously, attempts are being made to call into question the position of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with regard to the problem of the assistance to the Kampuchean people and hush up the size of the assistance. In effect, what is at issue is an attempt to use the question of assistance for the purpose of continuing to interfere in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The whole world knows that the real causes of the dire situation in Kampuchea at present lie in the aggression of the imperialist forces and the policy of Beijing. At present, however, under the pretext of giving assistance "to the whole of the Kampuchean population", some quarters would actually wish to legalize assistance to the isolated remnants of the Pol Pot gangs still operating in some of the areas of the Thai-Kampuchean border. It is no coincidence that, stating its readiness to give humanitarian assistance, the United States insists that it be delivered to Kampuchea by trucks through exactly those areas in the Thai-Kampuchean border where those gangs are hiding and where such assistance may get into their hands. This is the true essence of the campaign unleashed.

As was repeatedly pointed out by the leadership of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the People's Revolutionary Council is ready to accept humanitarian assistance from all countries and international organizations if the assistance is not tied up to any political or other conditions. Only the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has the right to determine the practical ways for the delivery of such assistance. It was exactly on this basis that agreement was reached within the United Nations on administering aid to Kampuchea through international organizations.

This is how the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are approaching this problem. True to its internationalist duty, the Soviet Union has displayed a sincere concern for easing the material and food situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This was specifically reflected in the rather substantial amount of assistance, delivered without delay, to the Kampuchean people, above all including food and medicines.

The Soviet Union is rendering Kampuchea its assistance gratis both through the state bodies and as a gift of Soviet public organizations, worth a total of 85 million dollars in world prices.

In the current year, Soviet supplies to Kampuchea amount to 159 thousand tons of food, including 70 thousand tons of rice and 50 thousand tons of corn, 4.6 million metres of cloth, 50 thousand tons of oil products, five thousand tons of cement, rolled ferrous metals, 660 automobiles and buses, medicines, paper, bicycles, household utensils and other products. Programme is now being elaborated to give Kampuchea priority assistance in restoring the basic sectors of its economy.

Broad humanitarian assistance is also being given to Kampuchea by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other socialist countries. The whole of the assistance by the socialist countries is delivered to Kampuchea through channels authorized by the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea: by plane to Phnom Penh, by sea to the Kampuchean port of Kompong Som, as well as along the Mekong river via the city of Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam) to Phnom Penh. In the port of Kompong Som, alone, up to 1,500 tons of cargo is being unloaded daily.

In other words, broad possibilities are open for all who genuinely wish to help Kampuchean people without pursuing ulterior motives.

SRV PARTY OFFICIAL ON UN KAMPUCHEAN RESOLUTION, ASSISTANCE

LD251135 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, November 25, TASS--Shoulder to shoulder with the brother peoples of Kampuchea and Laos, the Vietnamese people will repel all the intrigues of the Chinese expansionists, all the perfidiuous designs of imperialism and international reaction, stresses member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the SRV National Assembly Truong Chinh. His article on Kampuchea has been published in the NHAN DAN and other newspapers of Hanoi.

The aggressive war of the accomplices of Beijing and the aggression of the Chinese expansionists against Vietnam, writes Truong Chinh, were unjust wars. The massacre of the Kampuchean population by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime is also in conflict with every justice. As far as the revolutionary civil war of the Kampuchean people, which climaxed in the overthrow of the genocide regime, is concerned, it assumed a just character from the very outset, the newspaper points out. And, naturally, the aid of the Vietnamese people and its armed forces to the offensive of the army and people of Kampuchea is also a just cause. Therefore, Truong Chinh points out, we consider the recent resolution of the U.N. General Assembly on the question of Kampuchea to be invalid as it denies justice, runs counter to the truth and does not take into account the objective situation in Kampuchea.

The course of events in Kampuchea is irreversible, the article stresses. The government of Heng Samrin administers the whole of the country. The myth of the existence in Kampuchea of "two zones of control", "two regimes", "two administrations", and "two confronting armies" does not correspond to fact.

Truong Chinh exposes the underlying reasons of the outcry started in the West around the methods of delivery of food relief to Kampuchea. He writes: From the very outset and until now the aid in food, medicines and other products coming to Kampuchea from the USSR, Vietnam and other brother socialist countries has exceeded and exceeds many times aid from other countries. The noisy campaign of the reactionary forces demanding an "internationalization of the problem of Kampuchea" is, as a matter of fact, directed at interference in the internal affairs of that country, against the right of the fraternal Kampuchean people to self-determination.

REPORTAGE ON 12TH ROMANIAN CP CONGRESS

Central Committee Greetings

LD260921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text of the greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee to the 12th Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Congress]

[Text] To the 12th RCP Congress

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee greets the delegates to the 12th RCP Congress and the communists and working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania and wishes the congress fruitful work.

Soviet people are enraptured by the successes of Romania's working class, peasantry and intelligentsia achieved under the RCP's leadership. Together with the achievements of the other fraternal countries they convincingly confirm that socialism opens up before every people broad opportunities for social, economic and spiritual development. At the same time they attest to the fruitfulness of close all-round cooperation among the sovereign socialist states. Built on the foundations of equality, mutual advantage and comradely mutual aid, this cooperation both bilaterally and within the CEMA framework is of tangible benefit, promotes the implementation of national plans, and serves the interests of the peoples of all socialist community countries.

Closely coordinating their efforts in the foreign policy sphere, the socialist countries have in postwar years made a decisive contribution to the consolidation of peace within Europe and beyond and have achieved a substantial improvement of the international atmosphere. For almost 25 years now the Warsaw Pact Organization--a reliable shield for the socialist community's security--has been playing an important part in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive intrigues and for the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between states with different social systems.

The unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and all peaceloving forces acquire special significance today when man's future largely depends on whether the arms race will be successfully halted and the fusion of political detente with detente in the military sphere achieved. The Soviet Union's recent major initiatives put forward after consultations with the other Warsaw Pact states are aimed precisely at the solution of this task.

Acting in the spirit of the 1976 joint statement and the results of subsequent Soviet-Romanian summit meetings, the CPSU is consistently pursuing a line toward the development and consolidation of friendly ties with the RCP on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We express confidence that Soviet-Romanian friendship and cooperation which meet with the fundamental interests of the peoples of our countries and the entire socialist community and the interests of peace and socialism will strengthen and develop.

We wish the Romanian communists and all working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania new achievements in boosting their economy, science and culture and building a developed socialist society.

Long live the friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples!

Long live Marxism-Leninism--the internationalist teaching of communists of all countries!

Long live peace and communism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

PRAVDA Report

LD231557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Special correspondents B. Averchenko and S. Petukhov dispatch: "Along the Road of Achievements: 12th RCP Congress Opens Today"]

[Excerpts] Bucharest--Looking back over the path traveled since the 11th RCP Congress, Romanian communists are summing up the results of the implementation of the projected plans. The national economy has achieved important advances in its development. Thus, the output of the products of socialist industry has shown an average annual increase of 11.2 percent in this period. Its volume, the Romanian press reports, was over 29 times the 1950 indicator. In the present 5-year plan period dozens of new cities and workers' settlements appeared on the map of Romania.

The present 5-year plan was a period of further development of cooperation and friendship between Romania and the other socialist community countries. As is well known, Romania is taking an active part in various forms of CEMA activity and in the elaboration and implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs and the construction of large-scale national economic projects by the joint efforts of the fraternal countries. At present 149 agreements between Romania and the socialist countries in the sphere of production sharing and specialization are being implemented.

Speaking of the development of Soviet-Romanian relations, our friends note above all their intensification in the sphere of the economy, science, technology and culture and other spheres of social life. The principles and goals of the 1970 friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, the 1976 Soviet-Romanian statement and the accords reached at meetings between the leaders of the two fraternal parties and states are being consistently implemented.

For all these years our country has firmly held the place of Romania's chief trading partner. Work is continuing on the coordination of national economic plans and mutually advantageous spheres for the development of production sharing and specialization are being sought, particularly in electrical engineering and electronics, machine building and ship building and the chemical and petrochemical industry. Scientific and technical cooperation is expanding.

The draft of a very important policy document--the directives of the 12th RCP Congress for the 5-year plan for the development of Romania's national economy in the period 1981 through 1985 and the main directions up to the year 1900--is being submitted for discussion by the supreme forum of the party of Romanian communists. The congress delegates are also to discuss the prospects for further scientific and technical progress, the consolidation of the power industry, the improvement of the people's well-being and the harmonious development of all counties of the republic.

The main goal, the congress draft directives point out, is the continuation of the implementation of the provisions of the RCP program aimed at building a comprehensively developed socialist society, at the country's progression toward communism and at strengthening Romanian society at the new phase of its development.

The main tasks defined in the draft directives and programs were examined at the communists' report and election conferences held in the first 10 days of November in all 39 of the country's counties and in Bucharest Municipality. The delegates to the conferences, the newspapers report, comprehensively analyzed the progress of the county party organizations' fulfillment of the 11th RCP Congress decisions and discussed specific ways of implementing the plans launched by the party.

It was noted at the conferences that the republic's working people are supporting and steadily implementing the program elaborated by the party for building a comprehensively developed socialist society on Romanian soil and by their daily labor they are creating its material-technical base. The supreme aim of the Communist Party is everything for man, everything for the people's welfare. The draft directives of the 12th RCP Congress, alongside the rapid growth of the national economy, envisage the consistent improvement of the people's material and spiritual living standard.

The results of the county party conferences and of the recent all-republic conferences of leading cadres of the main sectors of the national economy have shown at the same time that the Romanian communists are displaying persistent concern for organizing the nationwide movement to improve the quality of social labor and the efficiency of economic management. They intend to achieve the liquidation of existing shortcomings, difficulties and defects and improve and perfect activity in various spheres of socialist building.

Special significance is attached to the solution of tasks like the substantial raising of labor productivity, the widespread introduction of automation and modern technology at plants and factories, the scientific organization of production, a considerable reduction in the expenditure of raw materials, energy and semi-finished materials, and the improvement of the training of professional cadres.

On 17 November an RCP Central Committee Plenum was held which examined and approved the Central Committee report on the RCP's activity during the time between the 11th and 12th congresses and party's tasks for the forthcoming period.

Life and the practice of socialist building are constantly setting new problems. There is no doubt that the RCP's supreme forum will determine the best ways of resolving them. It will be an important milestone on the path of the Romanian people's creation of developed socialism.

KAPITONOV RECEIVES POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION

LD221236 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR and in order to exchange experiences in the field of party activity, a visit was paid to the USSR between from 18 to 21 November by Krystyn Dabrowa, PZPR Central Committee member and head of the PZPR Central Committee's Organizational Department, and Waclaw Iatkowski, head of the PZPR Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department.

On 21 November the Polish comrades were received by Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who held a sincere and friendly talk with the guests. The meeting was attended by Nikolay Petrovichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee's Organizational Party Work Department, and by Kazimierz Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee and ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO VISIT TO WEST GERMANY

Press Conference on Euromissiles

LD252232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1752 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Statement and press conference by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Bonn on 23 November--announcer-read]

[Text] We have arrived in the Federal Republic of Germany on an official visit in order to exchange views with statesmen of the FRG on a number of important questions pertaining both to Soviet and West German relations and to international politics. It would perhaps be correct to stress that special attention during these talks was devoted to the situation in Europe, in other words, to European security. We held meetings and talks, and also negotiations, above all with Chancellor Schmidt, President Carstens and Foreign Affairs Minister Genscher. When exchanging views on matters pertaining to Soviet-FRG relations both sides stated that they had covered a long distance with respect to the development of these relations. Both sides agree that the Moscow treaty of 1970 between the Soviet Union and the FRG has played and continues to play a large role in this as well as other joint Soviet-FRG documents, adopted chiefly during summit meetings. Both sides have stated that there have been great advances both in political, economic and trade ties and also in cultural relations, scientific-technical cooperation and in certain other areas. At the same time it was noted that there are still certain shortcomings, particularly in the sphere of economic and trade ties.

But the sides are generally optimistic that these shortcomings can be eliminated. The Soviet Union, for its part, will do everything in its power to promote their elimination.

When discussing matters pertaining to world politics and the international situation both sides expressed the view that the policy of the relaxation of international tension, a policy directed at consolidating peace, a policy of looking for agreements on detente--agreements designed to curb the arms race--is the only correct one. Discussed in the greatest detail were matters concerning Europe. I, on behalf of the Soviet leadership and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, said that we understood in a positive manner the statements made by Chancellor Schmidt and other FRG statesmen regarding the FRG's adherence to the policy of detente. We also stated that we have always positively viewed statements made by FRG statesmen and Chancellor Schmidt personally on matters concerning the stopping of the arms race and his statements favoring the attempts to reach agreements on limiting strategic offensive arms and generally on agreements on matters pertaining to disarmament. We, and I repeat, have viewed such statements positively and consider that the FRG makes a certain contribution to the general struggle for detente and peace.

Moreover, we have noted the positive position of the FRG and its coalition government toward the Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms. As is well know, the FRG has made it perfectly clear that it supports the ratification, or in other words, the bringing into force, of this treaty. This is a good position. It impresses us and all supporters of detente and of efforts to stop the arms race.

I will now discuss, let us say straight out, the most acute and delicate matter on which the FRG and the Soviet Union have not found a common position. Those present are well aware that some time ago, in certain NATO circles, there arose plans to deploy in West Europe new types of medium-range nuclear missile weapons.

We think that it would not be a mistake to say that the impulses here apparently came from the Pentagon or circles close to it. However, if anyone proves that these impulses came from some other sources and cites convincing arguments we will agree with this. But this issue is not even where such impulses came from, who first said alpha. [as heard] The main thing is which position this or that side adopts in this matter. In the present case we are very interested, and we do not hide this, in the position that the FRG has adopted.

Unfortunately, we must state that the FRG Government, as is evident from our talks here in Bonn, has adopted a positive stance toward these plans. We have done everything in our power to show, by citing the appropriate arguments, that the deployment of these weapons is not the path to detente and to improving the situation in Europe. On the contrary, this is a path toward aggravating the situation in Europe, a path toward whipping up the arms race. This is the start of a new stage, a new spiral in the arms race. This does not involve, as you know, some sort of toy but nuclear missile weapons.

You know that this question was dealt with most fully in the recent speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin in which a qualification [kvalifikatsiya] was given to these plans and to the position of the appropriate governments of the NATO countries which support it, including the FRG. What is the reply given to our critical statements regarding these plans and regarding the stance adopted by the FRG? They respond that this plan is allegedly a reaction to the deployment by the Soviet Union of a certain type of weapon on her territory. They speak of missile installations which are called SS-20 in the West. But what sort of installations are these?

Actually, the modernization of existing types of missile installations is taking place. We are asked: Why is this modernization taking place? But as you know the NATO countries have also modernized, and not just on one occasion, their weapons including certain similar types of weapons. They answer us by saying that this was a long time ago and that you have been doing this recently. But the question arises: Is it better or worse if the Western countries have managed to carry out modernization earlier than the Soviet Union? Perhaps we should have done this earlier, also. The impression arises that some circles in the West have suddenly discovered either with the help of a telescope or a microscope--I do not know which--what the Soviet Union is doing. But in fact the Soviet Union has been engaged in modernizing certain weapons for at least 5 years and does not hide this. Over the past 1-4 years it has been doing nothing new; it is only continuing the modernization that it began. Thinking that there are perhaps people who have been deluded and really believe that the Soviet Union might shoot forward we stated: Good, if anyone has doubts then let us start talks. Let us go to the negotiation table. Moreover we said that we are ready to discuss even the question of reducing our missile launching installations, and of reducing their numbers. I ask that you pay attention to this and remember: of reducing.

During the talks every side is free to submit its proposals. Why is this unacceptable to the NATO countries, including the FRG and the United States? Why? As is well known this proposal was submitted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for the first time in his Berlin speech. He then repeated the proposal on talks in his answer to a question by a PRAVDA correspondent. I repeated the Soviet proposal here in Bonn. In reply we were told that the FRG Government supports talks. I, and my comrades who were with me at the talks, when we heard this, were ready to jump with joy as they say. It appeared that we were getting closer to each other. We are proposing talks and we were being offered talks. But it is a good thing that we refrained from jumping because a more precise formulation followed which showed that the talks that we are proposing and the talks being offered to us are completely different talks.

We are proposing that talks start immediately in the situation that exists without deciding on deploying new types of missile nuclear weapons in West Europe, that is, without putting into motion the whole mechanism for producing and deploying these weapons. But we are told no. First we will decide to produce these weapons and to deploy them and only then will we start talks with you.

Certain governments of the NATO countries--you know them well--flatly state that it is necessary to conduct the talks with the Soviet Union from a position of strength. These statements reek of a (?kind of) political mothball, if I may be allowed to use this expression. We have openly stated that such a formulation of the matter means political preconditions. This destroys the basis for talks. I repeat: Such a position by certain NATO countries destroys the basis for talks. If someone tries to disprove this and claim that there is, to all intents and purposes, no difference between our proposal on talks and the proposal about which I am speaking, do not believe this. These are different conceptions of the talks. Every citizen of the NATO member countries and every German of the FRG should coolly weigh all the pros and cons of our proposal about the immediate start of talks. They should form their own judgment about what is better: to close one's eyes and follow those who are urging that a decision be made on the production of new types of nuclear weapons and deploying them or to enter talks with the Soviet Union without delay and to try to find coordinated solutions which would suit both sides. After all, the aim of talks is to discuss everything, to weigh everything, and to try to find a coordinated agreement acceptable to all parties. No side during the talks will be able to foist a decision on another side which is not acceptable to it.

What then, I repeat, is there that is bad in the talks being proposed by us? It is sometimes said to mollify us that the Soviet Union and the United States have already reached agreement, that at the SALT III talks matters concerning other weapons will also be discussed--concerning nonstrategic weapons. Let us assume that it will be possible to do this although agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union does not envisage this. All that is involved here are strategic weapons. But I repeat, let us assume that everyone agrees to this. And can you remember how long the talks of SALT II lasted? About 8 years.

If the SALT III talks concern not only strategic weapons but also medium-range nuclear missile weapons then you can imagine how much time would be needed for these talks. It would be good if they ended in 7-8 years. And I wonder whether there lurks here a huge threat both for Europe and not only Europe--negotiations going on but no solution achieved. We propose that talks be started immediately without waiting for SALT III.

Apart from this there is another important facet of the matter which requires explanation because I am not convinced that those present in this hall--representatives of the press--bear it in mind. What is meant is the principle of equality and equal security. When Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Carter met in Vienna and signed the SALT II treaty, satisfaction was expressed by both sides at the fact that the talks were conducted on the basis of the aforementioned principle. And how may statements were made regarding the fact that at present there exists an approximate equality in strength between the East and West. And now, suddenly, the representatives of the Western countries, including the United States, are alleging that there is no equality. Equality, they say, will be achieved only after the NATO plans about which we are talking are implemented.

One asks oneself: When did the U. S. President state the true U. S. position--today or at Vienna? One position contradicts the other. In reality, the implementation of the plans to deploy new types of nuclear missile weapons in West Europe would lead to an upsetting of the equilibrium of forces, the existence of which has been stated on dozens of occasions by the leaders of the NATO countries.

Finally, the last question in connection with this problem. Sometimes it is said: Good, we will be able to discuss all this while preparing the SALT III treaty. Do you know that there is still no agreement on which countries are to take part in the SALT III talks? I can say, of course, that the Soviet Union and the United States will participate. But one asks oneself: Only the United States and the Soviet Union? You see, other countries also have strategic weapons. What is to have parity with what, and who with whom? Why does the Soviet Union always have to proceed from the premise that this should only concern the parity between the United States and the Soviet Union? And what about the U.S. allies which have nuclear weapons at their disposal? This question also arises and all this has still not been agreed upon. It seems there is no way that the talks on SALT III will start quickly, not to mention the fact that the SALT II treaty has still not come into force and that it is not known when it will come into force.

Has anyone present here, and not only those present, asked the question of what equality means when the United States have bases in Europe, so-called forward based nuclear weapons? When equality applicable to SALT is mentioned, what is meant are quantitative and qualitative features and parameters which lead to some sort of equilibrium. This was done also in connection with preparations for SALT II but in this no account is taken of the U.S. forward based nuclear weapons in Europe. And what about the geographic factor? It is not included in the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of strategic weapons proper. By the way, this is a factor which is of advantage only to the United States. In connection with the preparations for the SALT II treaty, we tried, in particular in Vladivostok during the meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Gerald Ford, to discuss the matter of U.S. forward based weapons. However, the Americans turned this down flatly. The Soviet Union, let us say this straight out, made a concession. It consented that the treaty be concluded without this geographic factor being taken into account--a factor which is of advantage only to the West, for the United States. The Soviet Union does not have anything analogous that would balance the importance of this factor. This also has to be taken into account.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko then answered questions by correspondents:

Question: You have pointed to the radical difference in the way the sides assess their own military potentials and the differences stemming from this in the positions of the sides. What is there then to hold talks on? Will they focus on matters pertaining to nuclear arms?

Answer: Yes, of course. They must be the subject of talks without deciding beforehand that new types of weapons must be produced and deployed in West Europe. The decision on this must not be made. For if an agreement, acceptable to all sides, is reached at the talks then this question will naturally no longer arise.

Question: In your talks with Federal Foreign Affairs Minister Genscher, the West German side expressed concern over the situation in the Middle East and called for the solidarity of all countries with the United States. In this connection I want to ask: How do you view the situation in Iran and is the Soviet Union ready to demonstrate solidarity with the United States to eliminate the difficulties that have arisen there?

Answer: I will briefly outline our position. We advocate the fulfillment of the appropriate international convention on respecting diplomatic immunity for the appropriate representatives of states. We also adopted this position when the matter was discussed in the Security Council. The position is known both to the Government of the United States and to the Government of Iran. I would like to express the hope that a solution to this matter will be found which will be satisfactory to both sides. But the sides, including the United States, must exercise restraint and composure and not allow emotions to boil over.

Question: We Europeans ask ourselves why such enormous potential for conflict has accumulated between the Soviet Union and the United States now, 35 years after the end of the last war, and why such a terrible scale of armaments is necessary?

Answer: This question applies not only to the United States but also to other states. We have proposed on more than one occasion, both to the United States and to other states, that armaments be limited on a much larger scale than is envisaged in the appropriate agreements--SALT I, SALT II and other agreements. We have submitted proposals on the most radical disarmament measures under the appropriate international supervision. How many such proposals have we submitted? They have been, unfortunately, systematically turned down by both the United States and its NATO allies. However, this does not weaken our resolve to continue to submit proposals like this. We shall be true to our line. This policy, as far as we are concerned, is a policy that has been alive since Lenin's time.

Question: Do you consider that talks will be possible in the event that a decision on supplementing arms [dovooruzheniye] is adopted at the forthcoming NATO session?

Answer: The present position of the NATO countries, including the FRG, as it now appears, destroys the basis for talks. We have also told the Government of the FRG about this.

Question: During your visit to Spain you expressed opposition to its joining NATO. But Spain has a military treaty with the United States and has U.S. bases. What is the difference between Spain being in NATO or not? Why do you perceive qualitative changes in this?

Answer: It is our conviction that Spain will acquire even more political capital, even more political potential, if it continues to conduct an independent, and I stress an independent, policy.

Question: Does your statement that if the decision we have been referring to is adopted at the forthcoming NATO session mean that the Soviet Union will not be prepared to conduct talks on Eurostrategic arms?

Answer: I repeat, that if such a decision is adopted and our proposal on the start of talks is rejected, by the same token the position of the Western powers will destroy the basis for talks. This basis will not exist. If such a situation arises this will mean that certain countries have decided, if one can use the expression, to seek their fortune along the paths of a new spiral in the arms race.

Question: Our country, Czechoslovakia, suffered from German imperialism. Now we are worried by the presence of the huge number of U.S. and West German soldiers on our western borders. We welcome the initiative of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin, including his remarks regarding certain unilateral disarmament steps. However, will the Soviet Union be in a position, even after this, to fulfill its Warsaw Pact commitments?

Answer: The Soviet Union, and we are confident that other Warsaw Pact member countries, will fulfill its commitments. They will be in a position to defend the interests of their security. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech delivered in Berlin clearly pointed to the fact that if the plans, about which we have been speaking here, are implemented the Soviet Union will be forced, by force of the circumstances, to undertake the appropriate steps to defend the interests of its security and the security of the other Warsaw Pact member countries.

Question: In connection with your visit to the FRG certain organs of the West German press have made allegations that the Soviet Union is striving to isolate Bonn from NATO and to neutralize the FRG. What can you say on this score?

Answer: The Soviet Union is not striving for any isolation of the FRG from the other NATO member countries. What we are proving to the FRG Government, what we are trying to convince it of, is what we are proving to other NATO member states. In general it is not our custom to drive wedges between states. We have not done this, nor did we prepare such wedges in connection with my visit to the FRG.

Question: Do your clear and precise statements also apply to the Vienna talks?

Answer: The Vienna talks have features of their own. A correct solution of the matter about which we have just been talking will make progress at the Vienna talks easier, and will make it easier to achieve agreement there. And vice-versa, the implementation by the NATO countries of the plans to deploy new types of nuclear missile weapons will complicate, and complicate greatly, the possibility of achieving success at the Vienna talks. Taking advantage of this occasion I want to bring to your attention that we have still not received a reply from the Western participants in the talks to the proposals of the socialist countries submitted at the Vienna forum almost 1 and 1/2 years ago. It would be nice if they finally mustered up an answer.

Question: It is well known that the proposals contained in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech on 6 October this year in Berlin were received throughout the world in a positive manner by broad public circles of the Western states. What reason can you give for the governments of the NATO member countries not expressing such a positive attitude to the realistic and constructive proposals contained in this speech?

Answer: If I may be brief in answering this question then I would say the following. Although the United States and certain other NATO member countries say that they are in favor of the principle of equality, their real policies are directed at gaining unilateral advantages in the sphere of arms and armed forces. But every realistic person must realize that the other side cannot allow itself to be bypassed and put into an unequal situation. This means the continuation of competition in the arms race. We resolutely condemn this.

Question: Will the adoption of the expected decision by the NATO session have an effect on the bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG?

Answer: I must say, and we do not hide this in our talks with FRG statesmen, that, of course, this is bound to have an effect on the relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG, and you can well imagine what kind of effect that might be--as you know it may be a negative one. But we would like to avoid this negative effect. Our proposal is talks, I repeat, talks. This safeguards the interests of all the participants in the talks because no one can foist his will on anyone. This is a search for mutual acceptable decisions. So we are proposing a way out so that this negative effect may be avoided.

Question: Do the invitations extended by you to Genscher and Schmidt to visit the Soviet Union mean that you are nevertheless interested in maintaining good relations with the FRG?

Answer: To give you a clear answer I would say that we are interested in relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union developing well. We value what has been achieved. We want nothing to darken these relations. We advocate the continuation of contacts at all levels, including at summit level. In our communique which is to be published it is stated that I confirmed the invitation to Chancellor Schmidt. Foreign Affairs Minister Genscher has also been invited again.

Question: Did you get the impression during the present talks that the Federal Government is genuinely interested in disarmament?

Answer: We were told of such an interest. Such statements were made. But the position of the FRG on the matter about which we have been talking here is well known to you. Every one of you can now make the necessary conclusion.

Question: Have I understood you correctly that if the decision is not adopted by the NATO session then the Soviet Union will be ready for talks on reducing the number of SS-20 missiles with multiple warheads and withdrawing them to Soviet territory?

Answer: Yes, we are ready to discuss the matter of reducing the number of launching pads for medium-range missiles. They will remain on our territory. If you were not clear on this point I hope that my explanation will clarify this. In conclusion I would like to say that the negotiations and talks here in Bonn passed in a serious and businesslike atmosphere. All this corresponded to the spirit of those meetings which have been held previously between the representatives of the Soviet Union and the FRG.

Cologne TV Coverage

For the Cologne television version of CPSU Politburo member and USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's 23 November press conference in Bonn, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 26 November West Europe DAILY REPORT.

Joint USSR-FRG Statement

LD261311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed "Joint Report"] on the visit of Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, to the Federal Republic of Germany]

[Text] At the invitation of the Federal Government Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, was on an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany from 21 to 24 November 1979. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko was received by Federal President Carstens and Federal Chancellor Schmidt. In accordance with the practice of regular consultations, as was fixed in the joint declaration of 6 May 1978, a number of meetings were held between Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and federal minister for foreign affairs of the FRG.

During the meetings and talks a detailed exchange of opinions took place on the further development of cooperation stemming from the documents agreed upon during the visit to the FRG in May 1978 of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In an examination of current urgent problems, chief attention was accorded to the need to strengthen peace and security in Europe and the whole world.

The sides once again reaffirmed that they do not see any sensible alternative to the policy of detente. They expressed their resolve to extend and deepen the process of detente, to give it a progressive [postupatelnyy] and steady character. The unanimous opinion was thereby expressed that the working out of further substantive steps in the sphere of disarmament and the limitation of armaments must be speeded up. The importance was stressed of the stipulated clauses in the joint declaration of the 6 May 1978: That nobody should try to achieve military supremacy, that the approximate equality and parity is sufficient for insuring defense and that corresponding measures for disarmament and limitation of armaments in the nuclear and conventional spheres, which responds to this principle, were of great significance.

The ministers expressed the conviction that the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments represents in itself an important step in efforts to strengthen peace.

The minister discussed the state of the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and the measures connected with this. They came out in favor of the continuation in Vienna of the search for effective solutions, which would correspond with the aims of the talks, in order to attain, on the basis of the principle of not causing damage to the security of either side, a more stable situation with a lower military level than now.

The ministers reaffirmed the significance of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which was signed in Helsinki. They advocate the adoption of further specific measures aimed at implementing all the principles and provisions of the Final Act as a single whole. In this context, there was an examination of issues connected with the meeting of representatives of the states participating in the conference in Madrid in November 1980. There was also an exchange of opinions on a number of other topical international problems, in particular the situation in the Near East and certain regions of Africa and Asia. The ministers also examined issues which are at the present time being discussed within the framework of the United Nations.

During the talks which took place, the sides noted once again the importance of the strict observance and full implementation of the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971. During the talks there was discussion of the state of and prospects for bilateral cooperation between the two states in different spheres. The sides spoke in favor of its further development on the basis of the Moscow treaty of 12 August 1970 and other agreements and accords between the USSR and FRG.

The ministers also discussed aspects of economic relations, important for both states. Moreover, their positive development was noted with satisfaction. They noted the useful work of the USSR and FRG commissions for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and stated that the working out of a long-term program for the main trends of cooperation is making rapid headway. The ministers expressed satisfaction with the positive development of cultural ties. There was also an exchange of opinions on questions of a humanitarian nature. The sides spoke out in favor of a continuation of meetings at a high political level between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany. They are convinced that such contacts are of great significance in developing relations between the two countries, and are an important instrument for their further deepening. This relates above all to meetings at the highest level.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko confirmed the invitation, which had been given earlier, to Federal Chancellor Schmidt to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. An invitation was also given to the FRG Foreign Minister Genscher. The invitations were accepted with satisfaction.

The meetings and conversations took place in a spirit of frankness and, according to the evaluation of both sides, were useful.

Meeting with Kohl

LD231430 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, November 23, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, now here on an official visit, received at the Soviet Embassy Helmut Kohl, chairman of the CDU and leader of the CDU-CSU group in the FRG Bundestag, at the latter's request and had a talk with him.

More on Schmidt Meeting

LD231458 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, November 23, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko staying in the FRG on an official visit, had a meeting with Federal Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Schmidt.

There was an exchange of opinions between Andrey Gromyko and Helmut Schmidt on the main questions of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG. They confirmed the resolve of both sides to promote further progressive development of bilateral relations in the spirit of the needs of detente and cooperation, as this is determined in accords achieved as a result of the visit of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the Federal Republic of Germany in May, 1978.

The talks covered issues of present-day world politics, in the first place the problem of limitation of arms race and of disarmament. In this connection the Soviet side stressed the incompatibility of the plans examined in NATO for building up the arms race with the task of ensuring a lasting peace and security in Europe.

The talk between Andrey Gromyko and Helmut Schmidt proceeded in a businesslike frank atmosphere.

Present at the talk from the Soviet side were USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Kornienko and USSR Ambassador to the FRG Vladimir Semenov, from the West German side--FRG Minister for Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher and FRG Ambassador to the USSR Hans Georg Wieck.

On the same day Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honour of Vice Chancellor of the FRG and Minister for Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Meeting With CP Chairman

LD231428 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, November 23, TASS--A meeting was held here today between member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies. The talk between Andrey Gromyko and Herbert Mies proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and full unity characteristic of the relations between the CPSU and the German Communist Party.

Departure From Bonn

LD241048 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, November 24, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, who stayed here on an official visit at the invitation of the FRG Government, left for home today.

Return to Moscow

LD241634 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who was in the FRG on an official visit at the invitation of that country's government, returned to Moscow today. He was met at the airport by Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the deputy foreign minister and other officials. Today on the television's First Channel at 1850 Comrade Gromyko's press conference in Bonn will be broadcast.

REACTION TO IRANIAN CRISIS, U.S. POSSIBLE ACTION

Spanish Refusal on Air Bases

LD231955 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, November 23, TASS--Spanish Secretary of State for Information Joseph Mella told a press conference here that in case of a U.S. armed invasion of Iran, the Spanish Government will not allow to use the country's territorial and the military bases in Spain for airlifting U.S. troops for combat operations.

Portugal 'Noncommittal' on Bases

NC241258 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 23 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Portuguese Prime Minister Mrs Maria de Lources Pintasilgo has expressed hopes that the United States will find a peaceful means of releasing the hostages in Tehran. The Portuguese prime minister said that U.S. armed intervention would have grave consequences for the entire region. She announced that Washington had not yet asked Portugal's permission to use the U.S. Air Force base in the Azores for the refuelling of planes on their way to Iran. Mrs Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo pointed out that the Portuguese Government could make such an important decision only with the agreement of the Revolutionary Council, military leaders and the president of the country.

Demonstrations in Izmir

LD221931 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 22, TASS--According to news agencies, an anti-American demonstration was held in Izmir, Turkey's third biggest city.

Chanting anti-Zionist and anti-U.S. imperialist slogans, a group of students from the High Islamic Institute gathered in one of Izmir's squares and marched to the U.S. Consulate. Not far from the consulate, the demonstrators were stopped and dispersed by armed police which also arrested five of the demonstrators.

EEC Concern About Dollar

LD212248 Moscow TASS in English 2232 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, November 21, TASS--Iran's decision to stop using the dollar as a unit of payment in oil sales has caused confusion in "Common Market" circles. Member of the Commission of European Communities in charge of questions of energy, Brunner, said that the dollar is an exceptionally important means of payment for EEC countries and that stoppage of its use would have a negative effect on the West's economy and monetary system.

The exchange rate of the American dollar is steadily dropping at the money markets of London, Zurich, Paris and Amsterdam these days. At the same time the price of gold is growing.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IRANIAN SITUATION

Military Leaders' Statements

LD251854 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tehran, November 25, TASS--In a letter, sent to the United Nations Organization, the guardian of the Foreign Ministry of Iran Bani Sadr has reaffirmed once again Iran's stand, stating that "the crisis can be resolved by extradition of the deposed shah to Iran and the return of his property."

In an interview to the French television, Bani Sadr strongly denounced the United States for its continued systematic and dangerous provocations against Iran. The Iranian people, who won independence and dignity, are in a state of mobilization for defending their gains, he stressed, and noted that in open war conflict between the two countries would entail serious political, economic and military consequences.

"If our country is attacked, we shall defend our people by all forces at our disposal." the commander of Iranian Navy Admiral Madani said in an UPI interview.

The United States should like to turn Iran into a new Israel in order to preserve the balance of forces in the region, the balance to its liking, said Commander of the land troops of Iran General Fallahi. If the United States tries to carry through its military threats, the army and the people of Iran are ready to defend their motherland till the last drop of blood.

The Government of Bahran, according to the Iranian news agency PARS, has assured Tehran that it will disallow American troops to land on the territory of the country.

The Italian newspaper PAESE SERA writes that one more U.S. aircraft-carrier, Nimitz, with 100 planes aboard, is on its way to the Persian Gulf from Naples, and the flagship of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, cruiser-missle carrier Albany is to leave the port of Gaeta today in the same direction. The United States, writes the newspaper Washington STAR, will have sufficient air might to struck [as received] a blow on Iran at any place. An NBC correspondent at the White House, W. Lunch, points out that the United States can block Iran's sea lanes, strike a blow on its oil deposits and the main sea port, and capture Iranian air bases.

The U.S. military preparations are a cause of serious concern of the Americans. Public committees are being urgently formed in the country, which are discussing anti-Iranian hysteria which was unleashed by bourgeois press. The American people are being prepared for a new war, soldiers are planned to be sent again to die far from America, says a statement for the press issued by one of such committees which was formed in Madison, Wisconsin state.

Pakistani Warning, MacBride's Efforts

LD251602 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Pakistan has warned the United States against using force in the conflict with Iran. In a message to the United Nations Security Council, the Pakistani president supported Iran's request on an urgent meeting of the council to discuss the situation. The United States turns all this down while its personnel remains hostage at the American Embassy in Tehran. On its part Iran says it will release the hostages if the United States extradites the former shah so that he could be tried for crimes against his people. A well-known diplomat, Sean MacBride, now on a UNESCO mission to Tehran, said that the threat to use force would not solve the problems between the United States and Iran.

According to a FRANCE-PRESS report from Tehran, Mr MacBride said Washington should come out with the initiative for a reconciliation and assure Iran that the American Embassy would never again be used for subversive activities.

Moscow Persian Report

NC251426 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 25 Nov 79 NC

[Text] U.S.-Iranian relations remain extremely tense. Bani Sadr, in charge of Iran's Foreign Ministry, has again demanded the extradition of the deposed shah, which would end the incidents. However, President Carter has reaffirmed his refusal to extradite the shah. Reports from Washington say some presidential advisers suggest plans for a military operation to release the hostages, although the President himself, according to the press, is against such plans.

Speaking on television, Ayatollah Khomeyni said that U.S. ships and planes will not intimidate Iranians. Iran's naval commander, Admiral Madani, gave the assurance that the army [as heard] was prepared to rebuff any military intervention.

Foreign Residents' Demonstration

LD240200 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] The U.S. threat to use force to secure the release of U.S. diplomats held hostage in Tehran has caused a stormy reaction in Iran. Bani Sadr told a news conference the Iranian people will not be intimidated.

"A demonstration of foreign residents has been held in Tehran. They demanded that the ousted shah, guilty of killing thousands of people, should be handed over to Iran. A British citizen, Mr (Peter Davis) read out a declaration expressing indignation over the actions of governments harboring and helping the ousted shah. An American, Mr (David Danks), said that although they were divided on the occupation of the embassy, they all thought that the shah should be extradited to Iran."

Foreign Press Comments

LD231106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The foreign press is following attentively the development of the American-Iranian conflict, noting the continuing deterioration of relations between the two countries. While expressing serious concern over the intention expressed by the United States to use armed force against Iran, many observers at the same time state that Washington remains deaf to the just demands of Iran. In all the measures now being elaborated in the United States against Iran, the French newspaper L'HUMANITE writes; there is nothing which would facilitate the release of those detained in the U.S. Embassy, nothing that would make any progress towards recognizing the Iranian people's striving for independence.

No Foreign Debt Repayment

LD231628 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 23, TASS-Head of the Iranian Foreign Ministry Bani Sadr announced, speaking in Tehran University today, that his country would not pay the foreign debts of the former regime estimated by Iran's Central Bank at over 15,000 million dollars. We will not pay these debts, which were borrowed by the shah's regime of looters, he stressed.

IZVESTIYA DENIES CLAIMS OF SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN IRAN

LD261027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Kondrashov article under the rubric "Apt Remarks": "Whose Interference?"]

[Text] Iran is still seething but for all the complexity of the situation, the basic direction of the revolutionary process is clear. Its essence lies in the Iranian people's desire to liberate themselves completely from the consequences of the shah's tyrannical regime and from the fetters of imperialism which for a long time dominated the country's economic and political life. This orientation of the Iranian revolution was again mentioned by Ayatollah Khomeyni speaking on radio and television.

Speaking of the very recent domination by imperialism in Iran, Iranian Acting Foreign Minister Bani Sadr stressed: The main aim of the Iranian revolution is to break free of the political, economic and military dependence in which the country found itself under the shah's regime.

However, as has also happened in other countries, the very forces against which the revolution struck a crushing blow are striving to make active use of the complex processes of renewal in Iran. This time they have resorted to the well-worn method of involving the Iranian Republic in a struggle on two fronts. With this in view, deliberately false theories to the effect that "the two 'superpowers' are equally to blame" for the deterioration in the situation are being disseminated.

As confirmation--for the umpteenth time!--the idea of some kind of "interference" by the Soviet Union in the internal affairs of countries in the region, in particular Afghanistan, is being spread. The peoples have had repeated opportunities to become convinced that talk about imaginary "Soviet interference" has, as a rule, been a cover or preparation for real interference--imperialist interference. It is not the Soviet Union, which actively promotes the liberation of eastern peoples from colonial oppression and their national revival, which would do anything to damage the sovereignty of states in the region.

Soviet-Afghan relations are built on the firm basis of friendship and equal, mutually advantageous cooperation. As for socioeconomic transformations in Afghanistan, Soviet people make no secret of the fact that they are sympathetically following the revolutionary changes being carried out by the will of the Afghan people themselves.

The Soviet Union also has friendly relations with Iran. This was noted recently by Mohammad Mokri, Iranian ambassador to the USSR, who acknowledged at the same time that certain elements in his motherland are trying to spoil these relations. Slanderous fabrications about Soviet "interference" in the internal affairs of neighboring states are fabricated by the enemies of the Iranian people. They are intended to distract the attention of the people's masses from the real dangers which threaten Iran, from the ostentatious movements of warships in the Persian Gulf and from the attempts to isolate Iran in the international arena, make it quarrel with other countries and isolate Iran economically. The Washington POST reports that the "overthrow of the shah was a disaster for U.S. national interests" and calls for destabilization in Iran for the sake of those same notorious Western interests. Britain's DAILY EXPRESS notes the desirability of "removing" Khomeyni, adding significantly that "there are still enough resolute generals and experienced politicians in the country" to reverse, in its opinion, events in Iran. In imperialist terminology, this is not called interference but "concern" for your neighbor. As a rule they forget to explain that this neighbor is monopolistic capital.

Such are the facts. They indicate very eloquently where the Iranian people's enemies must be sought. However, what need is there to seek them: Driven into a frenzy by the Iranian revolution, they are no longer capable of restraining themselves and are becoming increasingly loud and clamorous.

REFERENDUM ON IRANIAN CONSTITUTION SET FOR 2,3 DECEMBER

LD231410 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 23, TASS--A referendum on a draft constitution of Iran is to be held on December 2 and 3, the Iranian radio reports. The text of Iran's fundamental law, proclaiming the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was drafted by a special Council of Experts. The constitution, the radio said, consists of a preamble, 12 sections and 175 articles.

KORDESTAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY RECOGNIZES KHOMEYNI AS LEADER

LD251800 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 25, TASS--The second round of negotiations between the delegation of the central Iranian Government and Kurdish religious and political leaders has ended.

Member of the governmental delegation, Minister of State Foruhar, has said in an interview to the newspaper BAMDAD, that the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan has given instructions on cessation of hostilities in Kordestan as of November 24, and also announced recognition of Ayatollah Khomeyni as leader of all peoples of Iran and pledged devotion to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

SAUDI FORCES REGAIN CONTROL OF GRAND MOSQUE IN MECCA

LD231846 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Saudi information minister, Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, has said that security forces have regained full control of the Grand Mosque in Mecca. He also said that security forces were arresting the attackers. A detailed communique is expected to be issued later. The Grand Mosque in Mecca is Islam's holiest shrine. It was taken on Tuesday by a group of gunmen. Unconfirmed reports say that a similar attempt to seize the Tomb of the Prophet Mohammed has been nipped in the bud in Medina.

Mosque Restoration Underway

LD252100 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh Radio has reported that the Saudi security forces have cleared the Al-Haram ash-Sharif Mosque in Mecca in full of the raiders. The mosque was seized by a large group of armed men on Tuesday. According to diplomatic sources, many of those who were in this main Moslem mosque died during the attack on it. The Saudi security forces liberated the mosque room by room during several days. The operations were complicated by the fact that the raiders seized hostages. The majority of the raiders died in the shootings and the remaining ones were arrested. Riyadh Radio reported that the mosque was being restored and would soon be reopened.

U.S. TREASURY SECRETARY BEGINS ECONOMIC TALKS IN RIYADH

LD242322 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Miller began his talks in Saudi Arabia where he arrived yesterday. During the talks, U.S.-Saudi economic relations will be discussed. Oil occupies a special place among those issues for the United States insists that Saudi Arabia maintain the level of its oil production and supplies across the ocean, besides influencing the OPEC countries not to increase oil prices--something which wouldn't suit the United States. This question will be discussed at the OPEC meeting in December in Caracas.

It is noteworthy that Saudi officials have more than once called on the United States to reduce the consumption of oil and announced that they did not want to maintain their high level of production. Riyadh also insists that the U.S. administration should take more serious measures to halt inflation and overcome the low value of the dollar, two factors which have resulted in a very low revenue for Saudi Arabia from exporting the country's main source of natural wealth.

Following the visit to Saudi Arabia, the U.S. secretary of the treasury will proceed to Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, where he is to discuss questions similar to those being considered in Riyadh. Thus the Miller tour is designed to maintain the tendentious interests of the U.S. monopolies as well as to lay part of its economic and financial burdens on the shoulders of other countries, including the Arab oil-producing countries. It should be mentioned that these countries are increasingly defending their national interests and view such American endeavors as new characteristics of colonialism.

SOVIET SUPPORT FOR INDEPENDENT LEBANON DECLARED

LD230955 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The 22d of November is Lebanon's Independence Day. The Lebanese republic is 36 years old. Our observer Yuriy Glukhov comments.

The Lebanese people have to fight to uphold their independence. For several years now, the peaceful Arab country has been the target of Israeli aggression. Hundreds of civilians have lost their lives and huge material damage has been inflicted on the country. A number of regions in southern Lebanon have been reduced to deserts. Many cities, including Beirut, have been bombed and shelled from the air and the sea. According to official reports, some 200,000 people in the southern regions have found themselves homeless and many Palestinian refugee camps have been destroyed.

Israeli leaders have declared that annihilation of the Palestinians in Lebanon would accord with the national interests of Israel. This is one of the aggressors' objectives. Another is to dismember Lebanon and to annex at least its southern parts. Last year, Israel staged a sort of dress rehearsal for the seizure when 35,000 Israeli troops invaded the area. A number of southern Lebanese regions are still under Israeli occupation with a puppet ministate set up there, under the guidance of Tel Aviv.

Israeli aggression against Lebanon is a flagrant violation of every international law. It constitutes open interference in the domestic affairs of another country and an encroachment on that country's sovereignty, unity and independence. This is the view of the international community, as expressed in the UN resolutions on Lebanon.

The Security Council, in its latest resolution, calls for insuring the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Israeli attempts to consolidate secessionist rule in southern Lebanon have been declared illegal. A UN force has been introduced in the country to help the central government to restore control over the southern regions and to bring about a cease-fire. But the fighting continues. It continues because the Israeli aggressor has unlimited American support. Israeli attacks on Lebanon involve the newest American weapons and the scale of these attacks has increased following the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal.

The Lebanese crisis reflects the absence of a settlement in the Middle East as a whole. This has been emphasized by the prime minister, Salim al-Huss, and other political and public leaders in the country. The Lebanese people do not want to see their country partitioned. They are against intrigues by Zionists and other reactionaries to provoke an internal conflict and pit the Lebanese against the Palestinians. The situation in Lebanon has been discussed, among other problems, at the summit conference of Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Tunis. The council of the national liberation forces, in a message to the conference, called for effective action to help Lebanon restore its sovereignty as a state. The message stressed the need for strengthening the authority of the lawful central government all over the country and for observance of the legitimate interests of the Palestinian resistance movement.

In their fight for sovereignty and national unity, the Lebanese have all peaceable nations on their side. The Soviet Union has always championed an independent Lebanon. It wants to see the situation there returned to normal, with Lebanese sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity preserved.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD231318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Al-'Ayyashi Yakir, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the USSR, today held a reception to mark the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution. Present at the reception were Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and other officials.

LATE REPORT: GROMYKO MEETS WITH IRANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD261407 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

["Talk Between Andrey Gromyko and Iranian Ambassador"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 26, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received today Iranian Ambassador to the USSR Mohammad Mokri at his request.

The talk, which proceeded in the spirit of friendship and goodneighbourliness, covered questions pertaining to a further development of bilateral relations between the USSR and Iran and some international issues of mutual interest.

ANTI-SOVIET BROADCASTS SEEK 'EROSION' OF 'ADMIRED SOCIETY'

LD231011 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 2 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[F. Sadykhov article: "Alien Voices"]

[Text] It is said that the engineers at certain Western radio stations connect filters to the microphones. Their purpose is to give the announcer's voice specific overtones and a characteristic sound. This is done so that the listener can recognize the station even without an announcement. These powerful transmitters are installed in a whole series of countries in the "free world" and they broadcast daily according to a precise schedule. The antennas of many of them are directed at the East. The stations have a full workload. About 75 percent of all the information disseminated by American radio centers is destined for the Soviet Union's peoples and the socialist countries' inhabitants.

For instance, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty (now amalgamated and called RL-RFE), Britain's BBC and West Germany's Deutsche Welle are trying their hardest. They are echoed by the radio stations of Israel, Canada, Sweden, Monte Carlo, and also centers without any official registration, the "Voice of Friendship" and others. Today more than 50 major radio stations in Western states beam broadcasts to the socialist community countries. The bulk of them are intended for the land of the soviets.

Of course, it is no news that the majority of these broadcasts have a character and content that are subversive and hostile to socialism and progress. That is well known to everyone: Both those who make the programs and those for whom the programs are made. But the public has much less information about some details of these radio centers' work, about the people who make the programs and about those who back them.

RL, which is zealous in its shameless anti-Sovietism.... its microphones hear talk in 22 languages of the USSR peoples. There is an Azerbaijani editorial office there. Just who are these people to whom the announcers attribute objectivity and good will?...

The old, "proven" cadres are fragments of Musavat emigrees. They hate the land that was once their own, and its people, for many reasons. And not the least of these is their lost wealth. They remember their estates and enterprises, the houses that they rented out and the factories, and--the main thing--they remember the profits.... The traitors who served Hitler and his minion Vlasov and the, as far as possible, the secret service of Gehlen and Dulles are no longer young, either. But what do they care about serving the outwardly much more respectable representatives of the present secret service? Suleyman Tekimer (he is actually Suleyman Mamedali Ogly, who graduated from the teacher-training institute in Baku before the war) was taken prisoner but quickly "distinguished himself"--he was able to expose and betray several antifascists among his neighbors in the barracks. The prisoners did not succeed in strangling him, as was done to traitors more often than not. He soon began to perform missions for fascist counterintelligence. He went to Turkey. He couldn't settle down. The rumor of the path his official career had taken had reached even there. He had to return hastily to Munich. Now he is attempting to give people the dubious pleasure of listening to his "reviews." The biography of Ismail Akper, editor of RL's Azerbaijani office, is similar. The different is that he served in Hitler's special units in the North Caucasus (everyone knows what the "specials" did in the occupied territory). But it is no accident that he is editor. Akper is an educated man; he graduated from the German intelligence school. On the other hand, you could not call him poor--he gets two salaries. The second is for maintaining surveillance of his Azerbaijani compatriots.

Is it surprising that there emerge from this editorial office (and similar ones) shameless lies, such as: "Azerbaijanis are paid less than Russians"; "to go to another city--say, Moscow--a person in Baku needs KGB permission"; "Russian captains unceremoniously order Azerbaijani majors about." But these people are incapable of cleverer subversion. But then, of course, RL is designed for simpletons. Stations such as Deutsche Welle are intended for the more "intellectual." Their tone is more reputable, the words are more subtle and the slander is more skillful. (True, even here the malice sometimes bubbles over. Then we suddenly learn that the blame for the unleashing of World War II lies... with the USSR, which, it transpires, should not have signed the nonaggression pact. September's program "Discussion Club" tried very hard to promote that idea, for instance.)

But it is well known that the main thing is not the tone--the main thing is the substance. And the substance is still the same, in all the programs, even the sedate literary historical digressions. A few days ago Deutsche Welle regaled its listeners with the story of the "greatest rescue operation in history." This referred to the way that in 1944 Hitlerite Oberleutnant Schlegel, disobeying General Kesselring's order, entered a restricted area and removed by truck the library of the Italian monastery of Monte Casino, and also the urn containing the ashes of St Benedictine. Shortly afterward Allied bombers destroyed the monastery. As you can see for yourselves, if the monastery had not struck lucky with that Nazi ober-Maecenas, the treasures would have been destroyed by the Allied barbarians. The moral is not particularly cleverly camouflaged: Even the German occupiers had nobility.

The program was a long one. Is it surprising that Deutsche Welle is chronically short of time to tell what the Hitlerites actually did on the occupied territories of Poland and Russia. (In Italy itself, in September of that same year of 1944 alone, the fascists killed 1,836 peaceful inhabitants--old people, women and children--in the town of Marzabotto near Bologna. And that is not a beautiful radio fairytale, but the tragic truth--a fact of the kind that the history of Nazism abounds in.)

Just like the sordid, base RL, Deutsche Welle, VOA, the BBC and others that pose as objectives are constantly concerned with the Transcaucasus, including Azerbaijan.

No, it is not the successes of our republic, which is making great strides, that concern them. It is not the blossoming of its culture, science and art. Those who are entrusted with the microphones have other problems. How to drive a wedge into Azerbaijanis' relations of fraternity and friendship with the other Soviet peoples. How to defame our strong union.

Carefully articulating the words, the announcers go on about the "special closeness" and "fraternity" of representatives of all nations who profess Islam or belong to the Turkic peoples. And no matter how impoverished these pan-Turkist and pan-Islamist notions are and no matter how wild the arguments are, distant "well-wishers" are trying to din them into Soviet people's consciousness. (Of course, broadcasting to the eastern countries adjointing the USSR, including the Turkic countries, does not promote thoughts of a friendly attitude toward the Soviet peoples.)

Bourgeois specialist Sovietologists (or, to be more accurate, anti-Sovietists) carefully follow our life. They listen to our radio, read our newspapers, instruct tourists to gather information "about the way people feel," and send correspondents. And they comment on every piece of news. On the good news rather more rarely and skeptically, on the bad news like a shot and foaming at the mouth.

They will slander successes and "fail to notice" the commissioning of a new giant plant but, for instance, they will describe an auto accident as sabotage by "champions of human rights." That is how they scrape a living--by lies and malicious fantasy.

How these commentators rejoiced when they described the interruptions in gas supplies to the USSR when the fields in Iran were paralyzed at the height of the events there. How they sympathized with Yerevan's inhabitants, who, to judge by their programs, found themselves in critical conditions. A declaration by a "group of persons of Armenian nationality" demanding the separation of Armenia from the Soviet Union was immediately concocted.

The overseas observers really try; they sweat over the microphones. They carefully consider whether there is anything they have omitted, anyone they have forgotten. They decided they had forgotten...God. Not in the sense of truth, no. In the sense of religion. So now 13 radio stations are carrying the "word of the Lord" with obvious anti-Soviet implications. And at the same time they broadcast about the "unknown," the mysterious and the unexplained. One VOA program was actually about the recollections of...the dead.

The powerful transmitters hum, the antennas point from the West to the East and sensitive microphones diligently translate multilingual, multiform lies into the oscillations of radio waves. The engineers watch over the control boards, and in their ingratiatingly conflicting tone the announcers pour buckets of filth and slander over the land of the soviets. There is just one aim--to deceive Soviet people, to cause them to doubt the justice of their cause and to secure the "erosion" of a society whose successes are admired by all progressive mankind. The aim is clear to all. But the technical contrivances that we mentioned at the beginning--those attachments that impart a specific sound, full of alien overtones, to the radio voices--are a lucky find. Thanks to them it is now so easy to distinguish the enemy's voice, the voice of lies and slander on the airwaves.

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONS HOLD FINAL MEETINGS

LD241715 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The final meetings of commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet have been held in Moscow. They were held in connection with the forthcoming second session of the Supreme Soviet of the country of the 10th convocation. This is due to open on 28 November. The commissions confirmed their conclusions on the plan and budget for 1980 and submitted these for discussion by the USSR Supreme Soviet. All the reports presented by the commissions were also approved at the meetings of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

SUPREME SOVIET SESSION TO OPEN 28 NOVEMBER

LD251902 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 25, TASS--The second session of the tenth USSR Supreme Soviet is to open at a joint meeting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities at 10:00 A.M., November 28, at the Conference Hall of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the Grand Kremlin Palace.

DOLGIKH, OTHERS ADDRESS STUDENTS AT CADRES INSTITUTE

LD211501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Cadre Studies"]

[Text] Studies have ended at a routine course at the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy Institute for Raising the Qualifications of Leading Party and Soviet Cadres. For a month the institute's students--industry section chiefs of union republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms and obkoms--studied urgent problems of the Marxist-Leninist theory and practice of communist building, domestic and foreign policy and the party's organizational and ideological activities in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums and the points and conclusions contained in the reports and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Great attention was devoted to questions of the activities of party organizations in improving the economic mechanism, raising production efficiency and output quality, improving the work style and methods of party committees and mobilizing working people for the successful fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan and for a fitting greeting for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

Lectures and reports were delivered to the students by V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.S. Simonov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communication Department; P.A. Zdorov, M.I. Polyakov and V.S. Smirnov, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; N.V. Talyzin, USSR minister of communications; N.P. Rudenko and V.N. Sevruk, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; V.V. Boytsov, chairman of the USSR State Standards Committee; G.I. Marchuk, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; S.P. Pavlov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sport; I.T. Bogatyrev, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs; L.A. Kostin, V.N. Ksintaris and S.M. Tikhomirov, deputy chairmen of USSR state committees; D.N. Filippov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; A.I. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; professors and teachers of the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy.

There was a broad exchange of party work experience. The students were addressed on these issues by B.N. Yeltsin, M.G. Voropayev and G.P. Bogomayakov, first secretaries of Sverdlovskiy, Chelyabinskiy and Tyumenskiy obkoms respectively; P.S. Fedirko, first secretary of Krasnoyarskiy Kraykom, and other comrades.

The students had meetings with employees of the editorial boards of the newspapers PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, GUDOK and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The students visited the USSR State Standards Committee, the USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute and other scientific research institutes in the capital and familiarized themselves with the work experience of party organizations of progressive industrial enterprises in Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS KAZAKH SSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD231231 [Editorial Report LD] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 October 1979 frontpages a 600-word unattributed report entitled "At the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet" on a session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The report states that "Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee took part in the session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

PARTY, GOVERNMENT ADOPT RESOLUTION ON WORKER TRAINING

LD260827 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report on CPSU Central Committe and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures for the Further Improvement of the Training and Raising of the Qualifications of Workers at their Place of Work"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Measures for the Further Improvement of the Training and Raising of the Qualifications of Workers at Their Place of Work."

The resolution notes that the tasks of steadily improving work efficiency and quality and enhancing the influence of scientific and technical progress on production development rates today require the constant raising of the standard of working people's education and professional qualification. In this connection increasing significance attaches to the training, retraining and improvement of the qualifications of workers directly at their place of work.

Ministries, departments, associations, enterprises and organizations have accumulated considerable experience of work in instructing workers and have created skilled teacher, foreman and production training instructor cadres. Every year about 6 million people learn new trades at their place of work and over 20 million improve their qualifications and standard of economic knowledge. About 2 million mentors make a substantial contribution to young people's vocational training and ideological-political and moral education.

At the same time the standard of work on the vocational instruction of workers at their place of work still does not full accord with the instructions of the 25th party congress.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have obliged USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers and association, enterprise and organization leaders to elaborate and implement the necessary measures for the further development of the system of vocational instruction of cadres at their place of work, the improvement of the quality of workers' training and education, and the creation of conditions for the constant improvement of their skill in accordance with the requirements of scientific and technical progress with a view to the all-round improvement of production efficiency and work quality.

Questions of the workers' vocational training and education and general educational and economic instruction must constantly be the focus of attention for party, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to improved the planning of the vocational instruction of workers at their place of work: In collaboration with the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education they must establish 5-year targets for training (retraining) skilled workers at their place of work. Ministries and departments must set annual targets for the associations, enterprises and organizations under their control for training workers and improving their qualifications.

With a view to enhancing the role of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education in pursuing a unified state policy in the sphere of training skilled workers, insuring the coordination of the work of USSR ministries and departments in this sphere comprehensively studying scientific methods and organizational problems of training workers at their place of work and elaborating relevant recommendations, this committee's council has been turned into an interdepartmental council for the vocational and technical education, training and improvement of the qualifications of workers attached to the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

It has been established that the decisions of the interdepartmental council are binding for all ministries and departments which train workers and improve their qualifications.

The USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education has been instructed to elaborate and implement in 1979-1980 in conjunction with ministries and departments measures for coordinating the activity of sector educational methods units with a view to assigning them the task of elaborating standard educational methods documentation for workers' vocational instruction at their place of work in trades common to a number of sectors of the national economy.

The USSR State Committe for Labor and Social Problems and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, in conjunction with the AUCCTU and with the participation of interested USSR ministries and departments, have been instructed to revise within 6 months and to approve standard regulations on workers' vocational training at their place of work.

In 1980 ministries and departments must approve sector provisions for the vocational instruction of workers at their place of work, norms for the creation of production training facilities and also norms for the number of workers employed in instructing cadres.

The USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and USSR ministries and departments have been assigned the task of insuring the improvement of the quality of research into problems of the vocational instruction of workers at their place of work and the implementation of scientific recommendations.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to set the associations, enterprises and organizations under their control targets for 1981 through 1985 for the expansion (construction) of production training facilities for training and improving the qualifications of cadres at their place of work.

It is planned to effect the expansion (construction) of these production training facilities by means of capital investments earmarked for the construction of production projects for those national economy sectors for which cadres are being instructed.

It is recommended that kolkhozes and other cooperative organizations earmark the necessary funds for these purposes.

Association, enterprise and organization leaders must improve the equipping of instruction course combines, instruction centers, classes, offices, workshops and training areas with the necessary textbooks, equipment and technical facilities.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to take steps to expand production of textbooks, equipment and technical facilities for the system of vocational instruction for workers at their place of work.

It is planned to make a list of textbooks, equipment and technical facilities for instruction for centralized production and to elaborate measures to improve their provision to vocational and technical educational establishments, associations, enterprises and organizations.

The USSR Ministry of Finances has been instructed to establish a procedure for planning the assets earmarked for training workers and improving their qualifications at their place of work and sources for financing expenditure on these purposes; they must revise the accounting system for the expenditure of funds on instructing cadres at their place of work with a view to insuring fuller accounting of these expenditures.

Ministries and departments, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, association, enterprise and organization leaders and vocational and technical educational organs have been instructed to insure an increase in the contingent of workers studying at evening (shift) vocational and technical colleges and to make fuller use of vocational and technical educational establishments for the theoretical instruction of workers undergoing training at their place of work.

Attaching great significance to the further improvement of vocational instruction for women, the resolution stipulates that women workers with children under 8 years old can undergo retraining and improve their qualifications while taking time off work and retaining their average monthly wage during their period of instruction.

From 1980 a new training load norm is being established for teachers at instruction course combines for training cadres and improving their qualifications at their place of work. Provision is made for remunerating engineering and technical workers who have not been released from their basic work for consultation with workers (pupils) under individual instruction.

A procedure has been established for awarding bonuses to workers of instruction course combines and other educational establishments in the system for the vocational training of cadres at their place of work which train cadres centrally.

It has been deemed necessary to increase production of textbooks and instructional, methodological and visual aids for the system of vocational instruction of workers at their place of work and to enlist central, sector and the republic publishing houses more extensively in this work.

The resolution emphasizes the need to improve the qualifications of leading workers and specialists of ministries and departments, associations, enterprises and organizations engaged in questions of cadres' vocational instruction at their place of work, and the procedure and conditions for improving their qualifications have been established.

It is planned to elaborate proposals for the extent and procedure for the remuneration of trainee's during their period of vocational instruction, of skilled workers who train and improve the qualifications of cadres at their place of work and also of workers sent to study while taking time off work.

The relevant departments and ministries and newspaper and journal editorial offices are instructed to popularize regularly and extensively leading experience of work in training and improving cadres' qualifications at their place of work.

The AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee have been instructed to insure the more active participation of trade union and Komsomol organizations in the perfection of training and increasing the qualifications of workers, especially young people and women, increating in every collective conditions for the constant improvement of their vocational and general educational training standard, and in broadly developing social forms for improving the workers' cultural and technical standard and the movement of young people's mentors.

The resolution obliges union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, and primary party organizations to display constant concern for the steady growth of the working class' professional skill and cultural and general education standard. They must step up control over the improvement of the system for instructing workers at their place of work, over the reinforcement of this work sector with highly skilled cadres and over the creation of conditions insuring both the use of progressive forms and high quality in training workers and must enhance their exactingness toward association, enterprise and organization leaders for the state of this work.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 20-25 NOVEMBER

LD260325 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 20 to 25 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

21 November

Tadzhikistan crop farmers are completing winter crop sowing. Wheat, rye and barley have been planted on 165,000 hectares. That is more than 80 percent of the annual plan. High grade certified seeds are being sown everywhere. (0700 GMT)

In Uzbekistan 5.35 million tons cotton have been delivered to reception points, 100,000 tons more than by this time last year. Today Khorezmskaya Oblast will join five other oblasts delivering cotton in accord with enhanced pledges. (0800 GMT)

In Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast more than half of all plows and sowing machines have already been overhauled. (1100 GMT)

24 November

Rice growers of the Karakalpakskaya ASSR have completed harvesting. A record quantity of 260,000 tons of rice have been gathered this year. Since the start of the 5-year period, farmers of the autonomous republic have gathered a total of 865,000 tons of grain. (1100 GMT)

PRAVDA WRITES ON FALL TASKS, LIVESTOCK, POULTRY PRODUCTION

LD211447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed article under the rubric "Diary of All-Union Competition": "Worthily Complete the Year"]

[Excerpt] November is the threshold of winter. But in many areas now snow has fallen early and it has become appreciably colder. The time has come to sum up the results of competition this agricultural year. Its results have been affected by the hard weather conditions, so the successes with which the farmers of Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Moldavia and Orenburgskaya, Omskaya and a number of other oblasts have marked the October anniversary are all the more gladdening. More than 7.5 million tons of cotton have now been procured. More potatoes than last year have been sold to the state.

The harvest has largely been gathered in, but there has been no decrease in concerns in the countryside. The winter grainfield has expanded in the country and farmers are now feeding the plants with organic and mineral fertilizers. Enough seeds have been laid in for the spring. It is now a question of bringing them up to high sowing standards.

On the initiative of the machine operators of Latvia and Turkmenia, and of Orenburgskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya oblasts, competition is expanding for the timely and reliable preparation of equipment. In the Kuban and Leningradskaya Oblast 90 percent of all tractors have already been repaired. However, in a number of places work is going slowly. The gathering of a record harvest in Kazakhstan required tremendous efforts and machines there are thoroughly wornout. So it is all the more necessary to expedite their repair. Tractor repairs in the Ukraine, Belorussia and Lithuania are proceeding more slowly than last year.

How are the farmstead working people fulfilling their pledges? As of 1 November state purchases totaled: 13,959,100 tons (live weight) of livestock and poultry, which is 99.2 percent of last year's 9-month result; 52,901,200 tons of milk, which is 98 percent; and 34,780.2 million eggs, which is 104 percent. Of course, the well-known difficulties in the sector's development are still making themselves felt here. However, the average annual production of all types of livestock products during the first 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan will be higher than the level of the 9th 5-Year Plan.

Less livestock and poultry have been procured in a number of RSFSR oblasts, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania than had been procured by the same date last year. Marketability is still low on dairy farmsteads in a number of oblasts of the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia and on many farms in the Baltic republics.

The livestock wintering has now begun everywhere. Today the farmsteads demand particular attention from party, soviet and economic organs. It is necessary to develop widely livestock raisers' competition to raise livestock productivity and fulfill the plans and pledges of the 4th year of the 5-year plan.

FARM MACHINERY REPAIRS IN COUNTRY PROGRESSING

LD260316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] In the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes mass repairs of machinery have started for fieldwork in 1980. According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, 62 percent of sowing machines are ready, and almost 80 percent of tractors. In the overwhelming majority of farms repair of harvest machinery is already in progress. Altogether, 65 percent of combines are ready in the country.

UKRAINIAN FODDER SHORTAGE CAUSES PROBLEMS IN CATTLE WINTERING

AU151150 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0810 GMT 15 Nov 79 AU

[From the press review]

[Text] The calendar shows November, the month pointedly nicknamed by farmers the "winter's brother." Indeed, in November there are quite a few purely winter-like preoccupations in the countryside. They are mainly to do with how to carry out cattle wintering--one of the most difficult and responsible periods in stockbreeding--in a thrifty and organized manner. In farming this year has been very unfavorable. In light of the shortage of fodder crops, the wintering is expected to be complicated and arduous. Nonetheless, PRAVDA UKRAINY emphasizes, the practice of recent years has shown that a stable system of cattle maintenance can be applied normally even if fodder is scarce. All that is necessary is to correctly distribute fodder for the entire period, to feed in a thrifty manner, and--what is the main point--to see to it that stockbreeding farms are in excellent order and the personnel is disposed to fight. The editorial board suggests that public inspections of the state of cattle wintering in the republic be carried out in the period from December to April. The campaign participants should focus their attention mainly on the thrifty utilization of fodder resources. Full-time journalists, voluntary correspondents, oblast, city and rayon newspapers, local radio and television services have the duty to efficiently join in highlighting this important economic and political campaign and to help stockbreeders complete the wintering with success and cope with socialist pledges assumed for the output and sales to the state of animal produce.

KIRILLIN SPEAKS ON NUCLEAR POWER, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

LD232126 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

["Europe: Environmental Protection"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 23, TASS--"Atomic stations [as received] represent no environmental hazard if they are correctly designed, built and used. This is the opinion of Soviet scientists", said Vladimir Kirillin, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. He was speaking at a press conference here today.

"Our belief in the dependability of atomic power stations is based on observations over many years: Since the first power station was commissioned in Obninsk in 1954 and [as received] to this day we have not had a single radio activity excusion."

At present the Soviet Union has atomic power stations with a total capacity of ten million kilowatts. Next year this potential will be increased by four-five million, Kirillin said.

The problems of atomic power engineering were touched upon at the European Conference on Cooperation in Environmental Protection which was held at the initiative of Leonid Brezhnev. At this meeting, which was held in Geneva last week, Vladimir Kirillin was leading the Soviet delegation.

The Geneva conference, Kirillin said, outlined constructive avenues for international cooperation in preventing air pollution. On the order of the day are similar conference to be held to discuss the problems of protection of water courses, fauna and flora.

Among those present at the press conference was Yuriy Izrael, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Hydro-Meteorology and Environmental Control. He stressed that in the Soviet Union environmental protection is a concern of the state. In recent years a number of governmental laws and resolutions were passed in order to keep clean the rivers Volga and Ural, the Azov, Caspian and Black seas. One more law, on prevention of air pollution, is now being drafted.

At the same time Yuriy Izrael pointed out the environmental protection measures can be effective only in the conditions of international cooperation.

An important prerequisite for strengthening scientific ties, he said, is termination of the arms race, and strengthening of peace and security in Europe.

BRIEFS

FAR EAST ICEBREAKERS--The icebreaker Leningrad has returned to Vladivostok and docked at morring No 16. The icebreaker Moskva is undergoing repairs while the icebreakers Yermak, Admiral Makarov, and Vladivostok are still in the north escorting the last polar ships from Pevek, Ugolnyy, Egvekinot, and through the Okhotsk Sea. The navigation season in the Arctic was unprecedentedly difficult. The Leningrad operated mainly on the Shmidt-Pevek sector, often with the atomic icebreaker Sibir, and escorted 143 ships which carried 430,000 tons of cargo. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 3 Nov 79 OW]

USTINOV ISSUES ORDER OF DAY ON ARTILLERY DAY

LD211153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text of "USSR Minister of Defense Order of the Day No 295" dated "18 November 1979, Moscow"]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants and chief petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade workers, engineers and technicians in the defense industry!

Comrade missile troops and artillery veterans!

On 19 November the Soviet people and their Armed Forces celebrate Missile Troops and Artillery Day. This holiday is being celebrated in an atmosphere of nationwide struggle to implement the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions and to fulfill the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Our country will pay tribute to the combat exploits of the artillerymen, who during the war made a worthy contribution to the victory over the motherland's enemies. Today, thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, the missile troops and the artillery are equipped with modern arms and combat hardware and have highly skilled cadres dedicated to the cause of communism. In a single combat formation with the other branches of the armed forces, they are vigilantly guarding the Soviet people's creative labor.

Closely rallied around the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the missile troops and artillerymen, like all Soviet servicemen, wholeheartedly and unanimously endorse the domestic and foreign policy of the party and government and the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives for military detente in Europe. Loyal to their patriotic and international duty, they are persistently mastering complex equipment, improving their political and military knowledge and greeting their holiday with new successes in combat and political training.

My greetings and congratulations to you on the holiday--Missile Troops and Artillery Day!

I wish the missile troops and artillery personnel further successes in increasing their readiness and military skill, strengthening military discipline and organization and fulfilling the complex and responsible tasks of defending the motherland and socialism's great gains.

I wish defense industry personnel new labor achievements and successes in fulfilling their production plans.

To mark Missile Troops and Artillery Day I order that:

On 19 November at 2100 hours local time a firework display will be held in the capital of our motherland--the Hero-City of Moscow--the capitals of the union republics, the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula and the Hero-Fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Long live the heroic Soviet Armed Forces and their missile troops and artillery!

Glory to the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

Vishenkov Article

LD221729 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Article by Col Gen V. M. Vishenkov, chief of the Main Staff of the Strategic Rocket Forces, under the rubric "19 November Is Rocket Forces and Artillery Day": "Watching over Peace"]

[Excerpt] The high combat readiness of units and subunits of the Rocket Forces and artillery is insured not only by a good knowledge of hardware and skillful actions in using it in combat. Great significance in insuring constant combat readiness is attached to the high moral and political training of servicemen and their boundless devotion to the motherland and the Communist Party.

Noteworthy successes have been achieved by the Soviet Union together with the other socialist community countries in the struggle against the threat of a new world war and for the creation of the foundations of lasting peace and international cooperation. An important milestone in lessening international tension is the Soviet-American summit talks and the signing of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty. This has created a good basis for further talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe and favorable conditions for ending the buildup of the nuclear missile arsenal. A shining and convincing example of this is Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech in Berlin at the celebrations of the GDR's 30th anniversary, where he said: "We are prepared to reduce relative to the present level the number of medium range nuclear facilities deployed in the Soviet Union's western regions--but, of course, only if no additional medium-range nuclear facilities are deployed in Western Europe." The attention of governments and all the world public is now fixed on this speech.

However, there continue to exist and to operate actively in the world forces which try to wreck the detente process, undermine trust in relations between countries and whip up the arms race, which create new types of lethal weapons and strengthen aggressive blocs. The present Chinese leadership is also acting together with the most reactionary and aggressive circles of imperialism, feverishly militarizing the country and fanning anti-Sovietism, it is following a line dangerous for its own people, a line directed against the normalization of the international atmosphere.

The Strategic Rocket Forces have stood guard over our state's borders for 20 years, in constant combat readiness. Shift follows shift at the control panels of the terrible missiles. Having absorbed the heroism of veteran missile men, artillerymen and guards mortar men who glorified their units' and subunits' banners, today's generation of servicemen are learning from them staunchness, intrepidity and combat skill, learning to vigilantly protect the Soviet people's peaceful labor.

Kazakov Statement

LD221116 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] In connection with 19 November, the day of missile and artillery units in the Soviet Union, we have a statement by Marshal of Artillery Konstantin Kazakov. During World War II he participated in preparing the largest artillery operations, among them for the offensive by Soviet troops at Stalingrad in 1942. [begin Kazakov recording--in Russian fading into Serbo-Croatian translation]

At Stalingrad, as in other battles, the Soviet artillery demonstrated that it was the chief deadly force of the Soviet Armed Forces.

At present in our country the Soviet Armed Forces, including the missile troops and artillery, have all they need to insure the security of the Soviet people, Marshal Konstantin Kazakov goes on. We have something to defend, something to defend it with and somebody to defend it. The defense potential of the Soviet Union is maintained at such a level that nobody dares disturb our peaceful life. At the same time the Soviet Union is consistently implementing the course of relaxation of international tension and of curbing the arms race. The new foreign political initiative launched by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin has provided a real possibility of preventing a fresh round in the arms race and of setting out on the road to real disarmament.

The Soviet Union is prepared to reduce, in comparison with the present level, the number of nuclear medium-range missiles in the western regions of our country under the condition that additional similar American weapons are not deployed in Western Europe. Apart from this, in the course of 1 year, from the territory of the GDR, up to 20,000 Soviet troops, 1,000 tanks and certain quantities of other war equipment will be withdrawn unilaterally.

Is this not proof of the Soviet Union's sincere desire for peace and the consolidation of trust among countries? Nonetheless, some leaders of NATO countries are trying in every possible way to diminish the significance of the Soviet initiatives. Moreover, under the pretext of so-called modernization, in a whole series of NATO countries, a real arms race continues and military budgets grow. Among other things, the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe is planned.

It goes without saying that such a step could substantially change the strategic situation on the continent. As Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defense of the USSR and marshal of the Soviet Union, said recently, those who aspire to military superiority and advantage and who rattle their sabers should know that they can severely burn their fingers. If despite the sound reason and good will of the socialist countries, NATO turns Western Europe into testing grounds for American strategic weapons, it will meet with a firm and convincing response from the other side.

The Soviet Union which has manifested its good will has the right to hope that sound reason will make it possible for the governments of NATO countries to make an assessment worthy of the initiative of the USSR, Marshal of Artillery Konstantin Kazakov says in conclusion. At the same time, our country cannot but bear in mind that there are still forces in the world which are interested in the arms race and in exacerbating the atmosphere of fear and enmity. Therefore, by waging an active and consistent struggle for peace the Soviet state is also taking the relevant measures in order to insure the reliable defense of the country. [end recording]

Melekhin Interview

LD221727 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[TRUD Editorial Board interview with Col Gen A.D. Melekhin, deputy commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces, under the rubric "19 November Is Rocket Forces and Artillery Day": "The Motherland's Shield"]

[Excerpt] [Melekhin] With the other socialist community countries the USSR fights against the threat of a new world war and for the creation of the foundations of lasting peace and international cooperation.

Further shining evidence of the unchanging nature of this course on the part of the Soviet Union was provided by the important new initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his 6 October Berlin speech.

However, there continue to exist and to operate actively in the world forces which try to wreck the detente process, whip up the arms race and create new types of lethal weapons. Under cover of the lying slogan of the "Soviet military threat," they seek more and more new expenditure on the arms race and carry out militarist preparations actively.

The Strategic Missile Forces are forces of constant combat readiness. They are constantly on combat watch. This readiness is an enforced, but necessary measure to restrain the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and its accomplices. But this does not lessen the significance of other branches of the armed forces. Soviet military doctrine proceeds on the basis that for ultimate victory in modern warfare united efforts by all branches of the armed forces and categories of troops are needed. That is why other means of waging war are also being constantly improved and developed. In recent years the Ground Forces have moved forward considerably. The basis of their fire power is the Missile Forces and Artillery. They are equipped with tactical-operational and tactical missiles on launching installations with tracked or wheeled chassis, rocket and conventional artillery for various purposes, mortars and other military hardware.

BRIEFS

ARTILLERY DAY IN KIEV--On the occasion of the Rocket Forces and Artillery Day, a solemn meeting of Kiev garrison troops was held on 19 November along with representatives of party, soviet and public organizations. The glorious fatherland's defenders were congratulated on the day by Col Gen Dementyev, Military Council member and military administration chief in the Red Banner Order-decorated Kiev Military Okrug, Kiev enterprise workers and cultural workers. The audience was addressed by Lt Volkov, chief of Rocket Forces and Artillery in Kiev Military Okrug. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 19 Nov 79 AU]